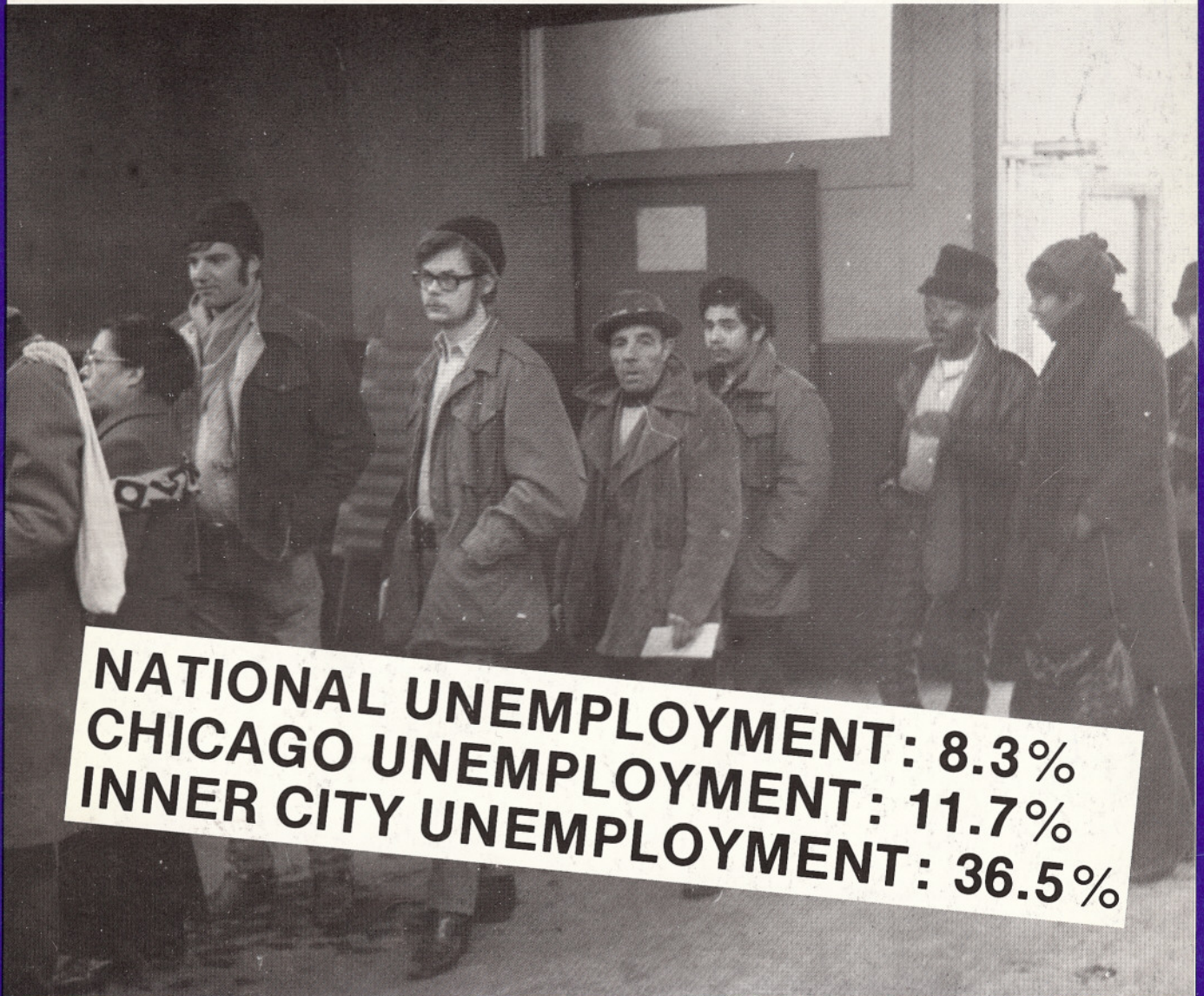


# KEEP STRONG

Published by the Intercommunal Survival Committee  
VOL. 1 NO. 7      FEBRUARY, 1976      25 CENTS

- Jury Selected In Hampton Suit
- Neighborhood Tenant Union Drive Is Launched

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL  
REFERENCE LIBRARY  
OCT 28 1976



**NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT: 8.3%**  
**CHICAGO UNEMPLOYMENT: 11.7%**  
**INNER CITY UNEMPLOYMENT: 36.5%**



## *In This Issue:*

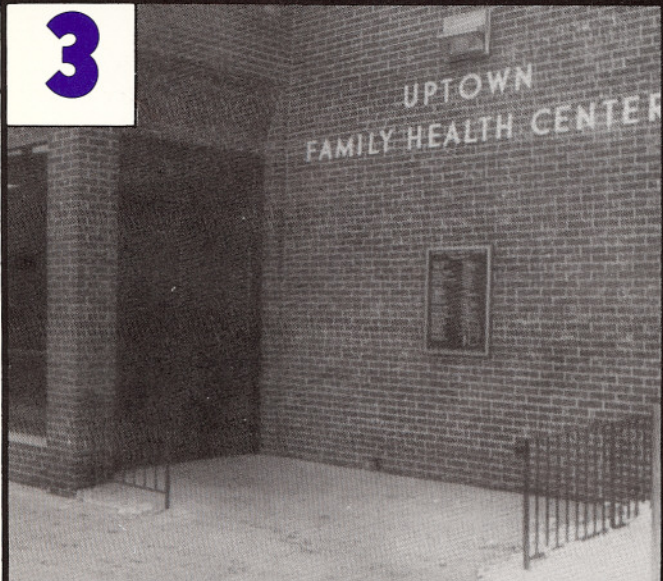
**1**



**2**



**3**



**4**



**KEEP STRONG** is published monthly by the Intercommunal Survival Committee, 1056 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60640 275-4778 Editor, Helen Shiller.



## Contents

### COLUMNS

|                                          |         |
|------------------------------------------|---------|
| Editorial: "A Shot At The Title" . . . . | Page 2  |
| "On the Street" . . . . .                | Page 4  |
| Welfare Rights: Public Aid Sights        |         |
| Unemployment . . . . .                   | Page 6  |
| Unemployment: U.S. Figures               |         |
| Underrate Unemployment . . . . .         | Page 6  |
| On the Job: "Rollin', Rollin'            |         |
| On The River" . . . . .                  | Page 7  |
| Tenants' Rights: Building Department:    |         |
| Either Way The Tenants Lose . . . .      | Page 10 |
| Legal Rights: Don't Believe That         |         |
| "Chance of a Lifetime" . . . . .         | Page 10 |
| Police Watch: Beat Rep Program           |         |
| Funded . . . . .                         | Page 11 |
| Criminal Justice: No Change in           |         |
| Deplorable Conditions at                 |         |
| County Jail . . . . .                    | Page 13 |
| Fighting City Hall: Plan for Low         |         |
| Utility Rates Proposed . . . . .         | Page 14 |

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Health News: Community Demands     |         |
| Action Against Local HMO . . . . . | Page 17 |
| National Perspective: News         |         |
| Highlights from Around             |         |
| the Nation . . . . .               | Page 33 |
| Intercommunal Perspective:         |         |
| Agostinho Neto: "Angola is Not     |         |
| a Soviet Satellite." . . . . .     | Page 38 |

### FEATURES

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 500 Attend City-Wide          |         |
| Tenants' Conference . . . . . | Page 20 |
| Jury Selected In              |         |
| Hampton Suit . . . . .        | Page 26 |
| David DuBois: Strategy for    |         |
| Hard Times . . . . .          | Page 30 |
| Entertainment: Blues to       |         |
| Bluegrass . . . . .           | Page 40 |
| Juan Montenegro: Salsa —      |         |
| The Latin Explosion . . . . . | Page 42 |

## In This Issue

1. **As unemployment soars to 36.5% in the inner city, the demand for jobs and services in the cities becomes critical: See Editorial — Page 2 and special analysis by David Du Bois — Page 30.**
2. **Over 500 tenant leaders came together on January 16th and 17th to set new directions for the city-wide tenants' movement. Special Report — Page 20.**
3. **The community is demanding an investigation of "Health Maintenance Organizations" like the Uptown Family Health Center. Page 17.**
4. **A special interview with Agostinho Neto on the MPLA in Angola denies the U.S. charges of Russian control. Page 38.**

**KEEP STRONG** would like to give special thanks to  
photographers Norris McNamara and Paul Sequeira for  
their contribution to the February issue.



# «A SHOT AT THE TITLE»

*President Ford has said in proposing his new budget that he is "satisfied with the economy." He has proposed a giant increase in defense spending and more cutbacks in federal programs which might have provided badly needed jobs and services. Meanwhile, unemployment is at 8.3% for the nation, 11.7% for Chicago and 36.5% for the inner city, and the prices for necessary goods and services continue to rise.*

*The Democratic Party leadership — such men as Wallace and Kennedy — is proposing federal programs that would make for only a drop in the bucket, aiming at best to put us back to the unemployment levels of the sixties, which is where we started fighting. Neither Republican nor Democratic leadership is talking about taking big money out of the defense budget — primed for a war in Angola — and putting it into programs to create jobs and services in the city.*

*The great majority of the unemployed — Blacks, Latinos and poor whites — are now concentrated in the cities. The solution of men like Mayor Daley, backed by the federal government, is to drive them out of the city. But what seems like the worst situation in years could be turned into a good situation, just because there are many of us together here in the inner city with the same problems. Organized and unified, demanding jobs and services, refusing to be run out and scattered around the country, we have the power to force a change in our situation. We have the force to step into the ring with the reigning, crooked and corrupt champion of the world, and take a shot at the title, in a fight poor and oppressed peoples of the whole world will be watching.*

*On the other hand, those in power have devised a strategy to keep us from even getting into the ring. By discriminating against people of color, Black people especially, when it comes to who gets what jobs there are, when it comes to who gets laid off and when it comes to who gets basic services like medical care and education, they are hoping to convince poor and working whites to stay out of the fight. In fact, a full-scale mobilization of white racism is being mounted to justify the repression of any resistance coming from the Black and Latino community.*

*So we may be beaten before we even get into the ring. And yet it is a fight we cannot afford to lose. If we allow them to run us from the inner cities it will be many years before we have the forces again to demand jobs and*



**services, equally, for everyone. We will suffer without work, without decent schools, housing, education or medical care, in small groups all around the country. Our survival demands that we organize and unify to fight discrimination and demand jobs and services now, while we still have a shot at the title.□**

#### AN APPEAL TO OUR READERS

Dear Readers,

This is an appeal for help. For seven months now **KEEP STRONG** has continued to bring forth vitally needed news at a cost which all people can afford. As with everything else in the U.S. today production costs are skyrocketing. **KEEP STRONG** is in desperate need of funds in order to maintain the present price at 25 cents.

**KEEP STRONG** has been able to continue to sell for 25 cents because those who produce **KEEP STRONG** receive no salaries. The staff contribute all their time and skills because they believe strongly in what they are doing.

The many encouraging responses we receive from the community assure us that **KEEP STRONG** is valuable, and must continue to appear because of its important contribution to the people's struggle for social justice in Chicago. Its ability to continue, and reach more people, depends on you.

Send us whatever you can and send it today!

With every contribution of \$25.00 or more you will receive free a one year's subscription. For every contribution of \$100.00 or more you will receive free a life-time subscription.

We need your \$1.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 contributions also.

Thank you,

**ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!**

*Helen Shiller*  
Helen Shiller  
Editor

- 
- ☐ I would like a free one year's sponsor subscription. Enclosed is my \$25 donation.
  - ☐ I would like a free life-time subscription. Enclosed is my donation of \$100 or more.
  - ☐ My organization would like to receive a 1 year subscription. Enclosed is \$11.
  - ☐ My organization would like to receive a 6 month subscription. Enclosed is \$6.
  - ☐ I think **KEEP STRONG** deserves support. Enclosed is a contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

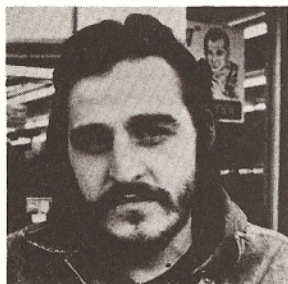
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to: **KEEP STRONG**, 1056 W. Lawrence, Chicago, Ill., 60640



# ON THE STREET

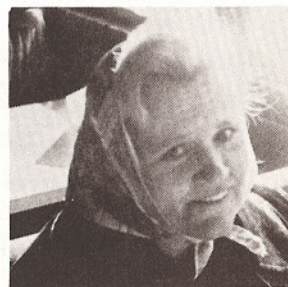
**"DO YOU THINK THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD CREATE JOBS IN THE INNER CITIES THAT WOULD PROVIDE SERVICES?"**



**Butch Hardy**  
4449 N. Clifton

**"I think so very much. I think they should find jobs for everybody in the Uptown area and new housing for everybody in the Uptown area, too."**

**Dorothy Ray**  
4326 N. Sheridan



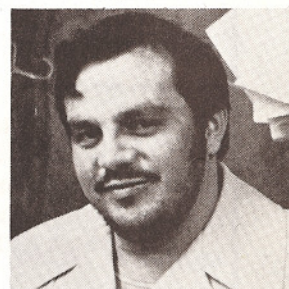
**"We need something in this community like better housing for one thing because the housing is really rough around here. I've lived in this neighborhood for quite a number of years, and I don't like what's happened to it. It's gone almost. I don't like all these high rises and all that stuff."**



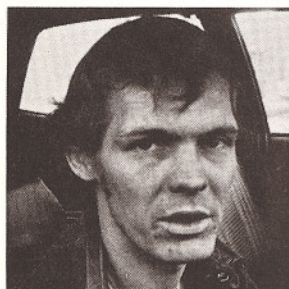
**Ruby Thomas**  
4511 N. Hazel

**"There's a lot of people who's out of work, who's looking for a job. There's really nothing to do. The government should really find more jobs for people."**

**Mike Bagan**  
4543 N. Sheridan



**"Yes, people need jobs. They need to make a buck, but they can't find a job so how are they going to do it."**



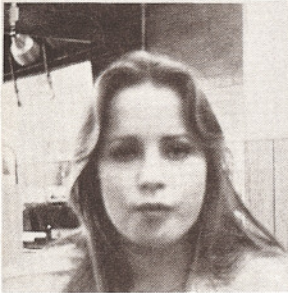
**David Evans**  
4119 N. Ashland

**"I'm a construction worker. It'd be all right though if it worked."**



**Andrew Smith**  
**S. Drexel**

**"They should supply jobs for people that's in the inner city. We're paying taxes. I think it's up to the government to see that everyone is employed. The government officials are going to get their money one way or the other whether we have to suffer or anybody else. So I think they should supply jobs for the people that's jobless in the inner city if it's nothing but helping cleaning up a street or emptying a garbage can or cleaning up rubbish where a fire's been or cleaning up an abandoned building or boarding it up to keep children out for safety, so I really think they should."**



**Cindy Davis**  
**1611 W. Cullom**

**"I think they should, but they don't."**

**Patsy Hankins**  
**725 E. 105th St.**

**"Yes, I think they should. You know everybody pays taxes. I'm a working lady, and I pay taxes. I think it's more rightful to have more services for us as well as other neighborhoods. They could help clean up these buildings with all this writing. I think they should have that kind of service."**



**Sylvia Vizuite**  
**4349 N. Hazel**

**"I think the government should provide jobs for the people that need them. Especially jobs in Uptown."**

**Judy Mockbee**  
**4908 N. Glenwood**

**"I think they should. There are a lot of things that could be done. Different people can do different things. There's bad housing...There are a lot of young people who need help . . . Just look around. There's always something that needs to be done."**



**Ben Teichman**  
**4827 N. Sheridan**

**"It would do a lot of good for a lot of people with families — they hardly can get along. I think it would be a good idea. According to what Ford spoke last night, they're going to try but I don't know how he can do it. A lot of talk and no work."**



# **WELFARE RIGHTS**

## **Public Aid Slight Unemployed**

The relationship between the Illinois Department of Public Aid and the Illinois Bureau of Unemployment Compensation is very complex and confusing. It is easy to become a ping-pong ball going from one to the other. Historically the two agencies have had little to do with one another, but as more and more people have been laid off and try to receive their unemployment compensation, the two bureaucracies have become entangled.

"Speedy" Hornbuckle lives at 4108 N. Kenmore. After 7 months of working at Academy Components in Bensenville he became ill, missed four days of work and was fired. Speedy went to the unemployment office and was told to come back in two weeks. He was now without a place to live and was staying with friends. He went to the Department of Public Aid and asked for a rent voucher. Speedy was denied and told to come back in two weeks. The reason for his denial as stated by Mr. Morrison, Mr. Leppek, Mr. Bowman, and Ms. Solsin was that there were not enough interviewers.

On January 23, Speedy returned to public aid and did receive some food stamps. Still no rent voucher. Instead, he was given a form and told to have the unemployment office fill it out stating he hasn't received any unemployment checks. As of now Speedy has not received either an unemployment check or rent voucher. For over a month he has had no income and no place to stay.

Although vague themselves, there are some policies which govern the relationship between unemployment and public aid: (1) if you are either denied unemployment compensation or your application is being investigated, you are entitled to full assistance from public aid — general assistance or ADC; (2) if you are receiving unemployment but not the amount you are entitled to, you should receive a supplement from public assistance to make up the difference; (3) however, if you are accepted on unemployment and either your checks are late or stop coming, your rights become less clear. Unless extreme hardship can be proven, you will have to



**Speedy Hornbuckle denied unemployment waits at the welfare office.**

deal with the Unemployment Compensation Bureau since the Department of Public Aid will take no responsibility. Extreme hardship is decided on an individual basis, but generally unless a sheriff is knocking on your door you can forget about a rent voucher. Zero purchase food stamps are somewhat easier to come by unless you happen to live with or near relatives, as they are then expected to feed you. And as for a check until your unemployment finally arrives, there are two ADC programs (hardship and loss of income) for which you might qualify.

The important thing to remember is that you are in the right. It was your paycheck that money was taken out of, and it is your money that the unemployment bureau and public aid are holding back. □

## **UNEMPLOYMENT**

### **U.S. Figures Under- rate Unemployment**

Amidst new year reports of decreasing unemployment and a bright economic future for 1976, U.S. Representative John Conyers recently exposed the truly serious state of unemployment, charging that the government's method for

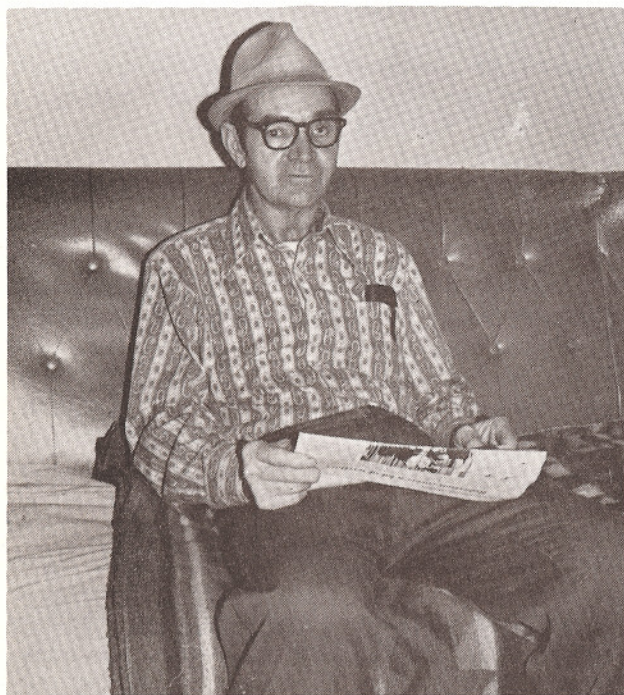


computing unemployment undercuts accurate figures by almost one-half.

In an October report it was pointed out by the Chicago Urban League that government statistics fail to include "the discouraged worker" (whose hard experience has convinced him or her that there is no work to be found), the person who has received the maximum in unemployment benefits and still hasn't found a job, or the part-time worker who wants full-time work. Included in government figures of who is employed are literally millions of people who work for wages beneath the official poverty line (\$5,400).□

## Unemployment Checks Unreliable

Denny Stapleton has worked at Bell and Howell for seven years. In the last part of 1975, the company began a series of lay-offs. Since November, Mr. Stapleton has been laid off a total of four times, each time for two to three weeks. When this happens he must go the unemployment bureau and file a new claim. Unemployment compensation tells him it will be a two week wait before receiving his check. He has never received his check on time without going back to unemployment and struggling for it. His check



Denny Stapleton - waiting now for a check that was due in mid-January.

for December 1, 1975 came January 5, 1976. He is waiting now for a check that was due in mid-January. Some of Denny's fellow workers are still waiting for checks from Thanksgiving.

On the surface this may not appear to create great hardship as Mr. Stapleton at least always goes back to work. But suppose the economic situation remains the same or even gets worse — what then? It is conceivable that he could end up working only 30-35 weeks out of the year. If he does not receive his unemployment checks this would cut his income by half of what it was. And if he is never assured of when he will receive them, it becomes impossible to plan anything in advance.

This situation is very common. It is important to remember that the unemployment bureau will give you nothing without a fight. Do not sit and wait for your checks as you may never receive them.□

## ON THE JOB

### "Rollin', Rollin' On The River"

One of the little-known industries in this country is Inland Waterway Transportation. Carrying various freight from the southern states up rivers to northern urban centers, this industry is key to the transportation of raw materials. Little publicity combined with certain shady business practices enable these companies to reap huge profits at the expense of their workers and the public. This month *KEEP STRONG* talked with Johnny Reser who lives at 4231 N. Kenmore, is a veteran of three years of barge work, and who provides interesting information about the nature of the companies, the union and the use of tax money.

If you stand by any major river or waterway in the eastern United States you will eventually see a very large boat going up the river, apparently backwards. This is a barge. It is actually composed of up to 15 containers called barges which are tied together by a cable. Each barge can carry up to 17 tons of freight. It is operated by 8-15 men who work 12 hour days in 6 hour shifts. Their job is to keep these separate barges





together as one. They accomplish this by consistently tightening the cables with steel ratchets weighing anywhere from 45 to 90 lbs. It is backbreaking and uncomfortable work, especially in wintertime. Workers eat and sleep on ship and depending on the boat, sometimes survive up to 30 days on bologna and beans.

### THE TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION

There are about 50 barge companies operating in the United States. The major company is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. It is headquartered in Owensboro, Kentucky, and is chaired by a 60 year-old man named William Elmer. Mr. Elmer has a very profitable business. His corporation owns some 12 barge companies which constitutes a near monopoly on eastern waterways. The average sales of this corporation is near \$600 million annually. Although Texas Gas will transport anything, it deals mainly with petroleum, for this corporation owns and transports its own natural gas. While one subsidiary will extract and store the gas, another will be paid to transport it, at high rates. At 35 cents a ton per mile, a barge hauling 255 tons on a 500 mile trip will gross \$44,525. They pay no fees for use of either the rivers or the locks they must pass through. As with other fuel-related industries the great energy shortage

proved a windfall. While the supposed shortage was going on, Texas Gas bought 4 barge companies, 40 new boats, and cut the workers' wages by \$5 a day.

### THE UNION

One of the main reasons Texas Gas can do all this is the existence of a somewhat mysterious union called the Inland Boatman's Union. "I never met anybody who went to a meeting. I never met anybody who knew anything about the union." Johnny is not the only one who knows nothing about this union. *KEEP STRONG* investigated this union and found a stone wall. The headquarters are in Brooklyn, N.Y., yet if you should go there as Johnny did you will find no Inland Boatman's Union. If you call their phone number in Chicago you will not find them. If you look in a union directory you will not find them. Instead you will encounter the Seafarers' International Union which will deny any connection with the Inland Boatman's Union. What makes the situation more confusing is that Inland's union card is stamped with the Seafarers' International Union emblem, and the Seafarers' International Union newspaper carries regular stories on the Inland union.

Although nobody is sure how the union got in

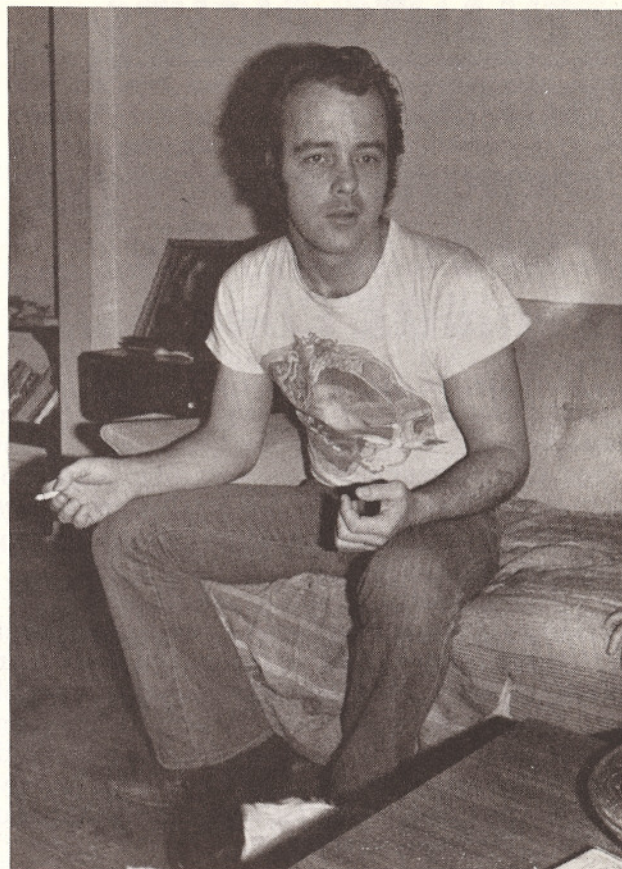


and exactly what it is, workers know it exists by the \$600 mandatory initiation fee and the money missing from their checks for dues. "You don't see your checks until you get off. When they make out your checks they make out this much for the union and this much for you. They're guaranteed their money, you ain't."

Neither the union nor the company offer any benefits. There is no health insurance, profit sharing or pension. If you should injure yourself you have to turn to welfare or unemployment. And as Johnny found out, unemployment is not easy to obtain as Texas Gas has a habit of not paying unemployment compensation.

There are 8,000-10,000 barge workers in the U.S. Ninety-five per cent (95%) are white. "You don't see that many prejudiced deckhands, but the union hall — you go down to the union hall, and they'll say 'yeah, a nigger came in here the other day, and we let him sit for 3 or 4 days until he got tired and went home.'" In 3 years Johnny saw 2 Black men working on the barges.

Tax money is used to pay the lock fees and may soon be used for deepening the locks. If Texas Gas is successful, people's money will once again subsidize the oil industry by paying \$22 million to deepen each lock. □



Johnny Reser - Barge work is backbreaking and uncomfortable especially in the wintertime.





# TENANTS' RIGHTS

## ***Building Department: Either Way The Tenants Lose***

Recently the Model Cities program at its 12 neighborhood centers approved a new program directed at poor communities. Through a grant from the Community Services Administration, the city will give \$350 to 500 small homeowners to help winterize their homes thereby conserving fuel (heating).

The program is supposed to be an experiment in the government helping families to keep their homes warmer. Families may apply at any one of the urban progress centers. Carpenters may also apply at the urban progress centers if they would like to get the contracts to do the work. The only stipulation for applying for contracts is that you have to be a union carpenter.

It's the same old story: the buildings in our community need repairs and renovation to be decent. We go to the city asking them to force the landlord to make repairs. The city pressures the landlord, using the court if necessary.

If major repairs have to be made, the landlord must go to the city to get a permit. Once he has the permit, the inspector, who is a member of the union, makes sure that a union contractor gets the job. Whatever the cost, you can be sure the owner won't absorb it. He passes it on to the tenants in higher rents. If the owner doesn't want to pay the money he'll let the building go, walk away from it, and sooner or later another contractor in the demolition business will get a fat, juicy contract to tear it down.

Either way the tenants lose. It is interesting to note that the same unions and companies that get the city contracts to do the work and the wrecking contributed thousands of dollars to Mayor Daley's campaign fund.

If we understand the connection between unemployment and housing and we want to survive in our communities, the lesson for tenants is clear: we must use our own power to force the landlords to make repairs, and we must demand that the work be done by people from

### 1975 ELECTION

|                                                    |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Kenny Construction Company                         | \$1,000 |
| Painters Local 142                                 | \$9,000 |
| Painters Local 194                                 | \$300   |
| Edwin Rose, Cleveland Wrecking Co.                 | \$500   |
| John Kavorini, Modern Fireproofing<br>and Painting | \$1,000 |
| Henegan Wrecking and Excavating                    | \$1,000 |

the community. We must also demand that trade schools, like the one proposed for the new college at Wilson and Racine, not simply teach people skills, but also give them entry into closed unions, so that we may play a role in the construction of our own communities.□

## **LEGAL RIGHTS**

### ***Don't Believe That "Chance Of A Lifetime"***

In any major city in this country small companies with official-sounding names that promise the sky but deliver nothing and are often referred to as "fly-by-night affairs" can be readily found, especially in the oppressed community, promising "the chance of a lifetime."

Last June Mr. Jones was working at a good paying job. At the end of August he received three phone calls from a woman who said she was from Consumers Guild of America, Inc., promised what appeared to be great savings, and asked if she could come and talk to Mr. Jones. He said "all right" and on June 30, a young, blond, good-looking woman named Jennifer Licht came by and described for 5½ hours one of the best offers Mr. Jones had ever heard of. With a beautifully laid out brochure Ms. Licht told of



great savings by eliminating the middleman, all brand new merchandise at close to cost, a warehouse in the metropolitan area from which to choose the merchandise, financing through the company, and the ability to purchase anything from kitchen stoves to cars. Naturally, an offer as good as this was open only to members and for a small fee Mr. Jones could join. It was a 10 year membership at \$49 per year. All this sounded reasonable to Mr. Jones, and since he was looking for a used car, he agreed to sign. He figured he would save almost half of the membership cost on the purchase of just the used car he was going to get anyway. To initiate the contract, a \$45 down payment was necessary which Mr. Jones did not have at the time. Ms. Licht provided the solution with a quick loan from her purse which could be repaid later. Mr. Jones signed the contract. **HE DID NOT READ WHAT HE WAS SIGNING.**



**"SAVINGS UNLIMITED WITH PERSONALIZED SERVICE"**

Chicago  
Milwaukee • Dallas / Ft. Worth

**Consumers Guild Of America, Inc.**

Dear

I would like to take this opportunity to personally congratulate you on becoming a member of Consumers Guild Of America and welcome you to a lifetime of "SAVINGS UNLIMITED WITH PERSONALIZED SERVICE".

You will find the enclosed manufacturers listings of companies and product lines that CGOA offers you, a very valuable aid in assisting you in selecting the products you are interested in.

CGOA makes available to you, a larger selection of merchandise than any company anywhere. We are constantly adding product lines and services to our huge portfolio, for the benefit of all of our members.

If you do not see the brand name you have in mind in these listings, be sure to call us---it may be available now or we will recommend an excellent alternative.

Remember! Your CGOA membership privileges start immediately. So, make it a point to visit our showroom often. We are all most anxious to meet you. The entire CGOA staff is here to serve your every wish and desire.

Sincerely yours,

*Jack Nathan*  
Jack Nathan  
President

5555 St. Charles Road • Berkeley Square Shopping Center • Berkeley, Illinois 60163  
Phones: Chicago 379-2296 — Suburbs 544-8333

About two weeks later Mr. Jones and his wife decided to go look at the warehouse and some used cars. They drove to the address in Berkeley, Illinois and received the first indication that all was not well. The warehouse consisted of catalog books — no stoves, no refrigerators, no furniture, and no cars — just books. When he asked about the lack of merchandise Mr. Jones was told that all goods were ordered. He was also told that there were no used cars and that financing was done through a company in Cincinnati, Ohio called Willcall Finance. They left.

It now turns out that \$490 is actually \$595 when you add 28.4% interest. Mr. Jones is now laid off and consistently receiving bills from Willcall Finance. Part of the contract he signed is a wage assignment which permits the garnishment (taking) of any money Mr. Jones makes should he go back to work.

Mr. Jones is not an isolated case. Attorney General Scott's office has received several grievances against the Consumers Guild of America, Inc., and leaflets for other such companies can be seen around the city. These businesses are extremely careful to follow the law on paper. The contracts are confusing and when combined with a good sales pitch become deadly. Any contracts should be thoroughly read before signing. It's a good idea to bring any papers you are asked to sign to an attorney or legal worker who can go over them with you. Many people make this kind of mistake and then are too embarrassed to do anything about it. As long as no one says anything these companies will continue finding victims for their schemes. If you are thinking of signing such a contract or already have and do not know what to do, call the 46th Ward Community Service Center at 472-1031. □

## POLICE WATCH

### Beat Rep Program Funded

In a move to circumvent the court ban on federal money to the Chicago Police Department because of discrimination, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission has voted to fund the controversial Beat Representative Program. The \$1.5 million will go through the Mayor's Office of Manpower rather than the police department. However, none of the money will be used by the Office of Manpower. Most of the money is to pay staff costs.

Since its inception over two years ago the Beat Representative Program has been a subject of great debate, with the police department backing the program, while a great many community organizations have denounced it as an army of informers and a major step toward a police state. The city has plans to recruit one representative for each of the 5,000 blocks in Chicago. The



money to be funded by the Law Enforcement Commission will go to pay salaries of staff people to man district beat rep offices, confirming community concern over the use of paid informers. □

## ***Rochford Defends Police Spy Tactics***

The Chicago Police Department, in sworn testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, charged the Alliance to End Repression along with certain progressive individuals with being communist-front organizations and known communists or communist supporters. In an obvious attempt to shift people's attention from the real problem of a growing police state apparatus, Chicago police investigator Eugene Dornecker and Chicago Police Superintendent Rochford said "a close working relationship" between the Alliance and the local news media had made undercover work in Chicago impossible.

The real threat, of course, is the Chicago Police Department determining what the best interest of the country is and who represents a threat to that interest. The tactics of "red-baiting" and guilt by association are well-tested and smack of the McCarthy era of the 1950's. In response to



these false accusations, John Hill, executive coordinator of the Alliance charged the Chicago Police Department with "trying to distract the attention of the public from the illegal, criminal and unconstitutional police practices described in the Cook County Grand Jury report."

Dornecker and Rochford were supported by the ultra-conservative Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) who is particularly upset by a report that the Alliance received more than \$90,000 from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Act in 1973 and 1974. □

## ***Metcalf Blasts Decision To Use Dum-Dum Bullets***

In response to a local Chicago Police Department decision to authorize the use of hollow-point "dum-dum" bullets, U.S. Representative Ralph H. Metcalfe issued a statement condemning the decision and announced plans to join in sponsoring legislation that would outlaw the use of dum-dum bullets by police departments receiving federal funds.

Charging that "dum-dum bullets are devastating to the human body, their use causes certain death or extremely severe injury, and they make a policeman virtually an executioner," Representative Metcalfe noted: "dum-dum bullets are outlawed internationally when nations fight nations. For the Chicago Police Department to sanction them in our city is to place the human body at the mercy of some brutal policemen."

"The solution," he said, "is not to arm irresponsible policemen with weapons of greater devastation, but rather it is to reform the police and make those police officers who operate within the respective communities — Black and white — responsible to the citizens they claim to 'serve and protect.'"

"A simple solution such as the dum-dum bullet is the reason that Chicago stands as one of the most violent cities in the United States. It is an extension of the shoot-to-kill mentality. Simple solutions are the reason for disrespect — not for the law — but for those who enforce the law. This disrespect is higher in Chicago than in any other major city in the United States — especially in the Black community." □



# CRIMINAL JUSTICE

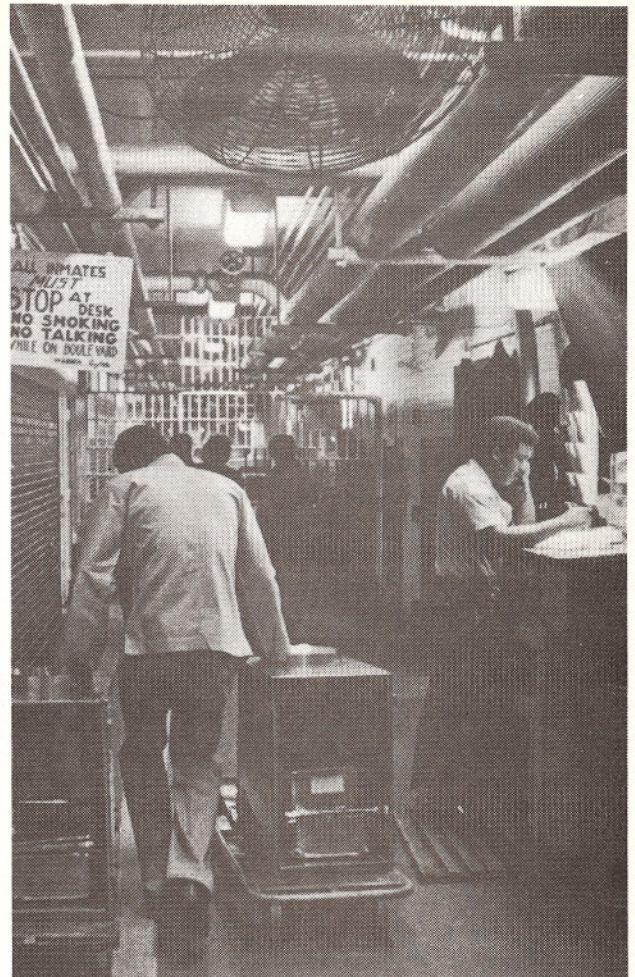
## No Change In Deplorable Conditions At County Jail

Recently *KEEP STRONG* interviewed Randy Saltz, a member of the Illinois Prisons and Jails Project which makes regular visits to Cook County Jail. *KEEP STRONG* is publishing this interview as part of our continuing concern to expose the deplorable conditions in Cook County Jail. He discusses here the inhuman conditions at the jail and states how repeated attempts in the past to get some of these problems rectified have fallen on deaf ears, all of this amidst reports that Jail Director Winston Moore just returned \$1,600,000 in unused funds.

"On the day we visited, the population of the jail was 2,428. The jail was built in 1929 to hold 1,229 people. The new construction going on is intended to relieve some of the overcrowding. They will have spent \$33 million and added only 700 cells.

"The day we were there, there were 55 correctional guards on duty. There is one guard for every 44 prisoners, if everyone is assigned to supervise the prisoners. However, out of the 55, five to ten are administrators, four are cooks, and three are driving here and there. The whole thing is kind of ridiculous when you talk about security.

"The first place we visited was ward one which is an ambulatory clinic. Ward one is for people who have broken legs, who have trouble getting around, artificial limbs, or just basically don't fit in with the general population. There were 24 inmates in a room 30 feet x 15 feet. There is no guard assigned to this ward. When we asked why, we were told that this was not a high risk ward. There were a whole bunch of exposed pipes above the beds. Some of these pipes were broken and were leaking water. They use garbage bags, tied up with strips of sheets, to draw off the water into ten gallon drums. In the room next to this one there was about three inches of standing water on the floor, with about 17 mattresses and 27 beds all soaking wet.



Cook County Jail (above) was built in 1929 to hold 1,229 people. Today the population is near 2,500.

"Rats are a problem in all tiers of the jails. When brothers buy commissary, they have to devise some method of suspending their commissary in a plastic bag from the ceiling. If it is left on the floor or on any other surface the rats will surely end up with it.

"On tier G-2 the main complaints were no toilets in the cells. The men were on deadlock every night and couldn't have access to the toilets for 8 hours. There were 3 toilets (only two of them were working) for 48 men. The showers were in terrible condition. There is so much rust on the metal walls that the paint has been eaten away. It's always slimy, wet, and rusty. There are all kinds of bugs and cobwebs. There was no disinfectant available. The water pressure was no better than a drizzle.

"On G-2 there was one guard who was also responsible for watching tier H-2 — one guard to watch 100 men. It reinstitutes the old chief man on the tier game, the "barn boss" system. The guy who organizes the most people on the tier,



runs the tier. There is not much the guard can do. The brothers were all very concerned about their safety.

"Beds, blankets, and mattresses are another problem. There were several complaints that when you are first brought into the jail, you have to sleep on the day room floor for two or three weeks until the population rotates enough so that they can give you a bed. Once you get a bed there is no guarantee that you'll have a mattress or blankets. Four men on tier G-2 didn't have any blankets at all. Sheets hadn't been changed in two weeks, and there was a serious epidemic of lice and crabs. The prisoners said so far they had been unable to get any shampoo or medicine to deal with this problem.

"On H-1 there were 93 people, but only 50 eating trays and 67 spoons. The brothers had to rotate eating. They have black-eyed peas four to five times a week and way too much pork. Food in general is of very poor quality. Beef, liver and fish are almost unheard of. For breakfast, prisoners get two pieces of French toast with a tiny bit of syrup. They usually get two cartons of milk a week and no fresh juice or fruit.

"In F-1, the tier for so-called dangerous inmates, the biggest complaint was guard brutality. One brother had a black eye, and all of his upper teeth on one side of his mouth had been knocked in. He had dared to inquire about receiving his social worker slips (requests to see his social worker). Another brother had been stretched out and handcuffed to the bars, so that he had to stand on his toes for hours. Many prisoners complained of being hit with broom handles or handcuffs for the most illogical reasons.

"We visited the jail in November and had raised many of these same complaints. Basically, nothing has been moved on. No one seems to want to improve any of these conditions. Winston Moore recently returned \$1,600,000 in unused funds earmarked for the county jail. County Commissioner Dunne, the President of the Cook County Board, has not visited the jail in 15 years. The county board has no idea what concrete problems in the jail are."

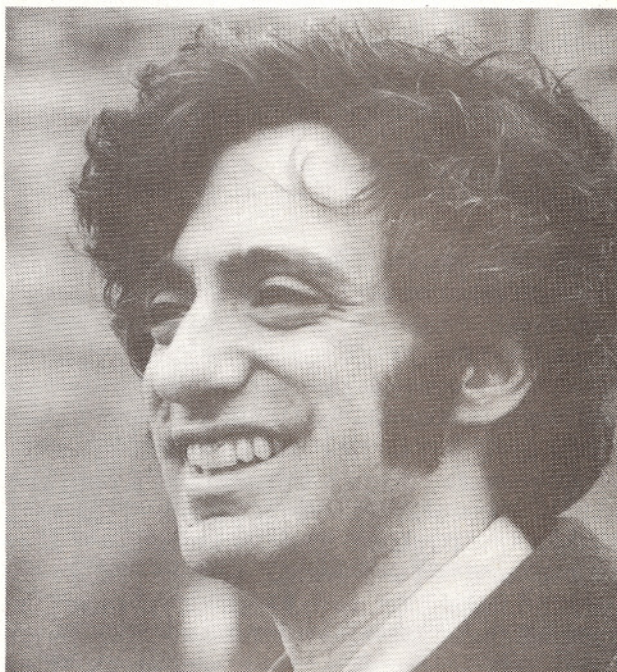
Meanwhile, on January 27, members of the Combined Counties Police Association (jail guards), protested 3 basic issues: no pay increase of 5% as other government employees have received; unfair and arbitrary actions taken by the administration, and the unhealthy and substandard living conditions of the inmates. □

## FIGHTING CITY HALL

### *Independents Propose Plan For Low Utility Rates*

Two Independent 12th district candidates for state legislature have proposed a new system that would cut electricity and gas rates 50% for senior citizens and others with low incomes, and 33% for other residential users.

The well-thought out plan by State Representative candidate Ellis B. Levin and State Senate candidate Frederica A. Douglas would eliminate the difference which now exists between individual and corporate users. The candidates point out that under the present system the average individual consumer now pays twice as much for electricity as large industries — about 3.4 cents per kilowatt hour as compared to 1.7 cents for industries. Whereas residential customers accounted for 27.7% of Commonwealth Edison's voltage sales in 1974, they provided 36.6% of the firm's revenues. Basing their plan on the needs of the people of Chicago, the candidates said that since 1970 the cost of electricity to residential users has gone up 65%, and that poor families spend 10.1% of their income on gas and electricity.



Ellis B. Levin, Independent candidate for State Representative in the Lakeview-Uptown communities.



Criticisms of the "Lifeline Services" plan as being "shortsighted and unrealistic" were quickly laid to rest as Levin and Douglas pointed out that similar programs are in effect or pending in eight different states. The program, which has the potential to offer some much-needed relief in these economic hard times, is law in California and Massachusetts. □

## **Battle Set Over Chicago Health Agency Control**

The formation of the Chicago Health System Agency (HSA) has touched off a battle between Mayor Daley and an independent health coalition. Under the 1974 National Health Planning and Redevelopment Act, the HSA's must review and comment on the necessity of all proposals by hospitals for expenditures exceeding \$100,000. The purpose of this review is to prevent duplication of services. The HSA could potentially review over \$2 billion a year in proposals.

The Independents are concerned with the representation different communities would have on a board including four city council members, two city department heads and at least three other persons with close ties to the Daley administration. Already in control of the licensing of health facilities, the city agency, if approved, would give downtown control over almost all aspects of health care.

In contrast to the typically closed board Daley offers, the Independent coalition proposes a board composed of members nominated by six community health planning organizations. The final decision will be made by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare before April 1. □

## **Metcalfe Slams Discrimination In Chicago Hiring**

U.S. Representative Ralph H. Metcalfe of Chicago's 1st congressional district has charged that Chicago's revenue sharing money has been spent to "perpetuate racism, police brutality and



Congressman Metcalfe, a front runner for re-election in the 1st district.

political patronage." The popular representative cited that 95% of the \$260 million in federal revenue sharing money received by the city is scheduled to go to the police and fire departments, which would leave almost nothing for health, recreation, environmental and transportation programs.

Metcalfe has drafted a creative piece of legislation that would establish citizens' advisory councils to monitor the spending of revenue sharing money. The bill would also require public hearings before money could be spent, and prohibit more than 45% of the money from being spent on a single program. It would also cut off any revenue sharing money to agencies which discriminate against minorities and women.

Congressman Metcalfe, a front runner for re-election in the 1st district is said to have very broad support. □

## **Library Head Convicted Of A Felony**

Despite his felony conviction and fine for helping former President Richard Nixon falsify his income tax returns, Ralph G. Newman has been retained as a member of the Chicago



Library Board. President Newman was recently fined \$10,000 by U.S. District Court Judge Frank J. McGarr, but was spared a prison sentence for his role in the Nixon "Watergate" era. The maximum sentence was five years and a \$15,000 fine. All six members of the board voted to retain Newman, a move which raises strong questions about *their* integrity.□

## City Ignores Court In Police Bias Suit

Possibly nothing has shaken city hall more in recent months than the federal court order issued by Judge Prentice H. Marshall to withhold \$95 million in revenue sharing money from the city of Chicago until the police department acts to end racial and sex bias in its hiring and promotion practices. Payment of the 1975 and 1976 federal money hinges on the city's willingness to fulfill court requirements including a hiring quota. The order was issued because of the city's failure to take sincere action in the last year to correct racial and sex bias in the police department.

The court order is a result of a suit filed five and a half years ago by the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, under the leadership of Renault Robinson. Avoiding the issue by saying that a quota system is unfair, Daley has made other attempts to circumvent the court's orders. In late December over \$55 million was borrowed from city banks. It has been pointed out that had the city complied with simple court instructions their money could have been released a year ago.

In a recent TV interview Robinson explained the necessity of the quota system: "First of all let's clear up the notion that it's immoral and that it's illegal. It's constitutionally proper, and this is not anything new; quotas have already been ordered in 11 different states. Secondly, because Chicago has a proven history of bias, every examination the Chicago Police Department has given for employment or promotion since 1968 have all been declared illegal and biased."

Explaining how the method of testing excludes minorities, Robinson said that under the present system 10% of the questions asked on the police examination have more than one correct answer. This allows the police department to do what is called an "item analysis" which means determining what persons answered what questions and



AAPL President Howard Saffold (left) and Executive Director Renault Robinson. "Chicago has a proven history of bias."

what answers they gave. The correct answer has been the one which white applicants usually pick. Since the scores on the rest of the test are extremely close it is these ambiguous questions which decide who passes and who does not. Robinson charges that even if a Black applicant is lucky enough to get through this, the department has devised two other methods to eliminate him or her. The first is a broad and confusing category called "background information" in which Black people have been refused on the grounds of "dissolute habits," a term that nobody in the police department can define after 12 years of its usage. Finally, Black applicants have been rejected by civil service doctors on the grounds of having heart murmurs even though heart specialists could detect no such murmurs.

The court is demanding that the police department fulfill four simple requirements: (1) hire 400 new patrol officers at a ratio of 16% female, 42% Black and Latino males, and 42% other males; (2) hire additional officers on a one-to-one basis; (3) promote four Black sergeants for every six white sergeants promoted; and (4) assure in writing by the mayor that the police department will come up with a new testing procedure that has been tried and found to be non-discriminatory. This is to be submitted to the court.□



# CTA Denies Safety Reports To Federal Body

In October, 1975, the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) filed a suit to block the Federal Railroad Administration from requiring monthly accident and safety reports from the CTA on the grounds that it was too costly. On January 9, 1976, two CTA trains collided on the Milwaukee line leaving one person dead and over 300 injured. The automatic train control system which was not operating that day was one of the systems to be reviewed by the Federal Railroad Administration.

The fact that the January 9 accident might have been prevented raises some serious questions as to whether or not the CTA has any concern for its passengers' safety. The CTA is still fighting against having to submit regular reports, and the question is not expected to be settled until it goes to court March 4. □



In spite of a January 9 train collision that left one person dead and over 300 injured, the CTA is still blocking monthly accident and safety reports.

## HEALTH NEWS

### Community Demands Action Against Local HMO

Community complaints including misrepresentation and harassment by local Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) have steadily increased as the 46th Ward Community Service Center demands an immediate investigation by the Department of Public Aid, the State Department of Consumer Fraud, and several local politicians into the practices of such groups as the Illinois Family Health Plan, Inc. which offers a gold card to replace the public aid green card. The HMO programs were initiated through legislation proposed by Nixon to cut back government spending by introducing the profit motive into public health.

In a recent interview, Service Center coordinator Marc Zalkin explained, "We've received many complaints that people with Board of Health or Department of Public Aid identification badges have been going door to door inquiring if so-and-so is home and is their green card identification number 04 or 06? Community

THE ILLINOIS FAMILY HEALTH PLAN, Inc.

*Medi/Cover*

If you have a green card with an identification number beginning with "04" or "06", and are receiving AFDC payments,

NOW YOU CAN CHOOSE  
ROUND THE CLOCK

HEALTH PROTECTION

By joining the Illinois Family Health Plan at an  
ILLINOIS FAMILY HEALTH CENTER



With a slick brochure, representatives of Illinois Family Health have made a lot of empty promises to community residents.



residents felt that these people must have had lists supplied by the Department of Public Aid since they had names, addresses and apartment numbers. This is one of the reasons we've asked the Department of Public Aid to conduct an investigation into its own practices. We believe this is a violation of privacy.

"However, there have been a wide variety of complaints raising the question of consumer fraud. Many community people when first approached have been told that their green cards won't be any good soon so they should sign up with Illinois Family Health. Bringing with them a slick brochure, they made promises of round-the-clock health protection, free transportation in emergencies, choice of doctors, easy access to pharmacies, x-rays, specialty consultation, as well as routine patient care. Most of these have shown to be empty promises. Medical care is available at one of six clinics spread throughout the city, and if you don't mind long waits you can see a doctor, although not usually one of your choice. There have been numerous complaints that there was no one answering the round-the-clock number when an emergency occurred; patients have had difficulty getting emergency prescriptions filled as no one but the pharmacy at one of the clinics or American Hospital will fill them, and each of these strictly observe normal working hours; choice of hospital care is limited to American Hospital; and no transportation.

"One woman, Frances Shields, had been informed that Reliable Ambulance Service and Flash Cab Co., would take her gold card if she needed transportation to the hospital in an emergency. When she passed out in the lobby of her building, she called Reliable to bring her to the hospital. They refused to honor her gold card and charged her \$40. When she left the hospital she called Flash Cab Co. They laughed at her and said they never heard of a gold card. Since the hospital pharmacy was closed she went to a nearby private pharmacy which refused to fill her prescription which she needed that evening.

"When Ms. Shields tried to get off the program she was given a lot of excuses and delaying tactics by the people at Illinois Family Health Plan. They say that you have a one month trial period and that after that time is up you are committed to a minimum 6 month period. After being put off with one excuse after another, Ms. Shields found herself past the one month deadline. Since her green card was turned in, in exchange for the medi-cover gold card, she has come up against nothing but brick walls in her attempt to get off the program.



**Frances Shields: she has come up against nothing but brick walls in an attempt to get off the "gold card" program.**

"Most of the complaints are this kind of thing. It could have serious ramifications. People in the oppressed community have enough problems getting quality medical care; they don't need opportunists running around offering them pie in the sky which really only amounts to more hassles in the street."

Informed sources at the welfare office told *KEEP STRONG* that public aid pays \$45 a person per month for a green card but only pays \$28 a person per month to the HMO's. There are caseworkers assigned a certain number of hours each week to encourage their clients to join the local HMO programs. Although the department denies supplying lists of green card holders to the local programs, the same informed source claims that these lists have been provided and that the word has gone out to caseworkers to encourage recipients to sign up for the gold card. The people who go out to solicit for HMO get \$2 an hour plus a bonus for each person they sign up. It was suggested that this added incentive was encouraging a high pressure sales pitch resulting in frequent misrepresentation of benefits and facilities, which has the apparent sanction of both the Department of Public Aid and the Illinois Family Health Plan. □



# **HOUSING HIGHLIGHTS**

## **Rents To Increase Soon**

Baird and Warner, one of the largest real estate companies in the city, has announced that rents will increase as much as ten per cent in the next few months. The company said that the costs were rising rapidly, and that members of the local real estate association were planning to pass them on to renters. As many of the smaller landlords follow guidelines set by these big companies, most of us can expect rent increases in the near future.□

## **CHA Board Raises Pay**

The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) Board approved pay raises of 5.5% for 532 administrative employees retroactive to January 1, a move expected to cost the CHA an estimated \$350,000 this year. While paying its administrators more, CHA has approved a new lease which raises costs of services to tenants and restricts tenants' rights, requiring, among other things, that a listing of the names of all members of a family living in public housing be provided to management.□

## **Urban Homestead Act: Not For Poor**

Sometime in mid-February the federal government will turn over — for \$1 apiece — 45 abandoned, federally-owned houses to the city. The city in turn will offer them virtually free to persons who agree to move in and make necessary repairs, as part of a federally-sponsored program that includes a grant of \$350,000 for rehabilitation loans. However, an advance look at the guidelines presented to the

city council by Lewis Hill, head of the city's Department of Development and Planning, reveals that Mr. Hill believes the homes are "explicitly not for poor people." Federal guidelines say only that to qualify for the homes families must have the income necessary to pay for rehabilitation or have the necessary skills to rehab them themselves. Hill evidently believes this to mean that no poor person should get one of these homes at the prescribed \$1 fee, so that most of these homes, repossessed by the federal government when families could not pay mortgages, will go to middle-income families or developers who are friends of the city.□

## **Uptown Suit To Stop Thompson High Rise**

Joining in support of the widely acclaimed community lawsuit against Bill Thompson, big developer and ex-son-in-law of Mayor Daley, the Organization of the Northeast (ONE) voted to back this unusual community endeavor to save low-income housing.

Meanwhile, the city has been hedging and delaying any action. On October 8, 1975, the suit was filed in federal court on behalf of nine residents of the Broadway Triangle area in the Uptown community. The suit, coordinated by the 46th Ward Community Service Center and filed by its General Counsel James P. Chapman, charges Thompson and his backers (Daley and the city council) with violating existing government policy to develop low and moderate-income housing.

As part of his plans to build a middle and upper-income development, Thompson has already demolished housing on over 4 acres of land in the area and acquired housing on 2 additional blocks, where tenants have been evicted at a startling rate. The suit states that this development violates the Constitution by discriminating against the Black and Latino families who are being cleared out of the racially mixed Model Cities' area. The suit also states the city has violated its own zoning ordinance which requires that all new planned developments must be in harmony with existing government policies and the desires of the community.□



# 500 Attend City-Wide Tenants' Conference

## *Outlines Of New City-Wide Tenants' Movement Set*

Five hundred tenant leaders from neighborhoods and public housing projects throughout Chicago turned out for the City-Wide Tenants' Conference in Chicago, January 16-17, where Elaine Brown, leading Black Panther Party member, appeared as the keynote speaker. Held at Malcolm X College, tenants from Black, Latino, Native American and poor white communities attended a pre-conference forum Friday night, all-day workshops on Saturday and a general session that evening. Enthusiasm for the conference grew through the day on Saturday as both a clear understanding of the crisis in low-income housing, and a unified determination to build a strong tenants' movement developed. Contributing to the high spirits of the conference, entertainment was provided by the "Urban Crisis" band, popular community singer Kim Nash, the Kuumba Workshop and the "North Side Equators," a dance team performing to "Wake Up Everybody" by Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes. At mid-day fried chicken and roast beef dinners were enjoyed by all of the conference participants.

Throughout the conference and general session a common theme was the crisis the city is creating in low-income housing. **Elaine Brown** explained that the pattern of driving the poor from the city, "Now that we are no longer useful," is a national phenomenon. Blacks, Latinos, Native Americans and poor whites had all come to the cities following World War II to take jobs in industry. When the jobs were no longer available, when the big corporations no longer needed them, they became a problem to the city which set about to move them out without concern for where they would relocate.

**Cha-Cha Jimenez**, General Secretary of the

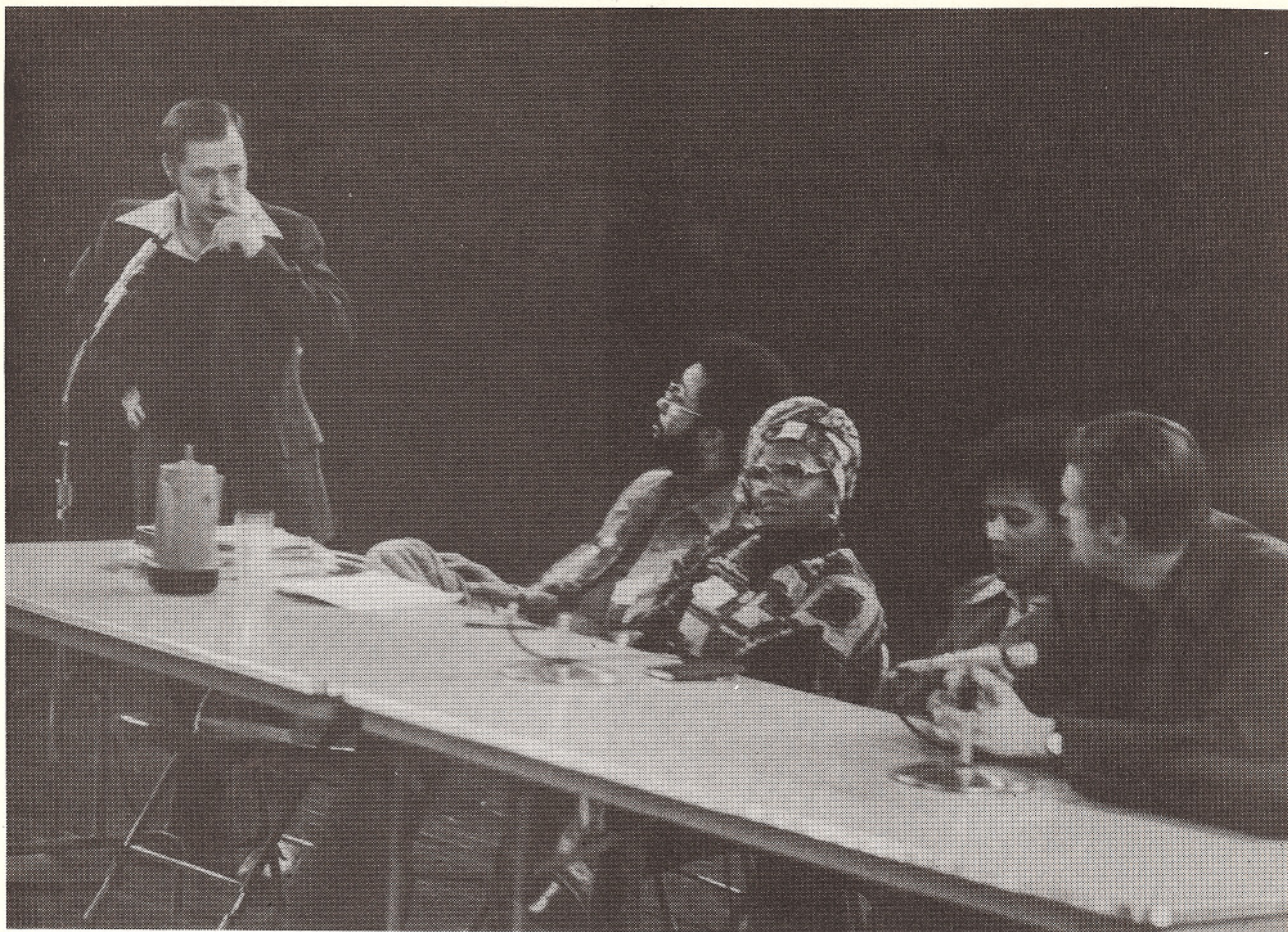
Young Lords Organization, pointed to the long history of urban renewal, moving the poor from "one slum to another," disrupting communities and creating racial conflict that led to the formation of street gangs as each community felt threatened by those who were being driven into an already overcrowded situation.

Speaking about the situation in public housing, sister **Marion Stamps**, director of the Chicago Housing Tenants Organization, dramatically and concretely articulated the crisis developing as rents and costs are raised on people with fixed incomes, tenants are driven out and confused by insidious management programs like the "TPP," and the city methodically goes about the business of turning public low-income housing into private developments for middle and upper-income communities.

Most important of all, the City-Wide Tenants' Conference was a *working conference*; attended by serious-minded tenants, instead of the usual agency and professional conference goers, the workshops and general session concentrated on down to earth problems like fighting evictions, getting repairs, fighting rent increases and organizing tenant unions.

Elaine Brown gave a detailed account of the dramatic success the Black Panther Party and the Oakland community had achieved with their lawsuit to force the city to provide replacement for housing destroyed by one of its federally-funded developments. She explained that they used the federal law requiring replacement on a one-to-one basis for housing destroyed where less than a 5% vacancy rate exists in the city. The application of this model for tenant action in the courts seemed to clearly apply to many of the





Cha-Cha Jimenez, Ed Marksman, Marion Stamps, Elaine Brown and Slim Coleman at Saturday evening session.

**“ While it was recognized that tenant unions must be built around day to day survival needs of tenants in each community and housing project, a determination was made that the battle must be fought on a city-wide basis.”**

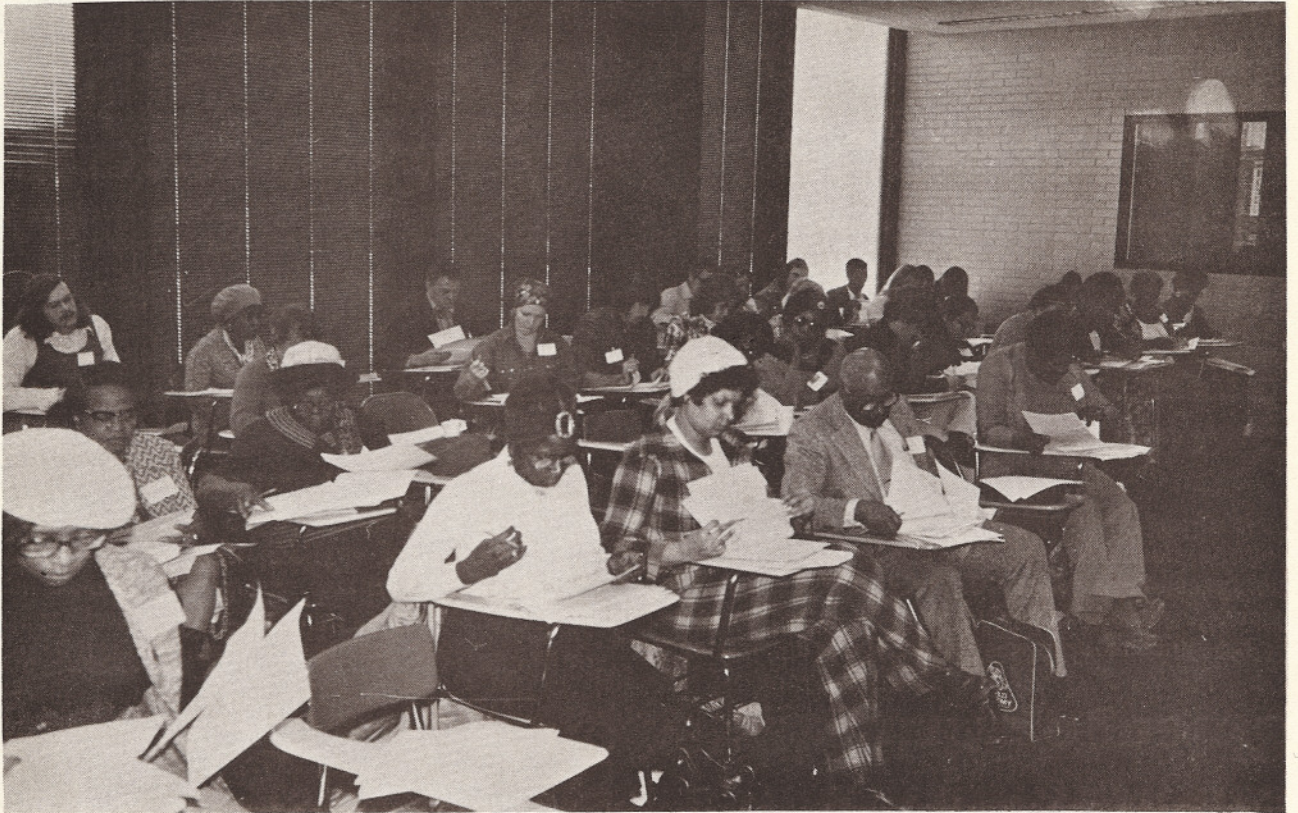
situations in Chicago where less than a 3% vacancy rate now exists.

In reporting on the workshops, Intercommunal Survival Committee coordinator **Slim Coleman** said that while it was recognized that tenant unions must be built around day to day survival needs of tenants in each community and housing project, a determination was made that the battle must be fought on a city-wide basis. Coupled with the city's plan to replace low-income housing with moderate-income housing is the federal government's determination to go out of the business of assistance to low-income tenants. The old federal housing programs, which created public housing, subsidized housing and rent subsidies, is being replaced by the new

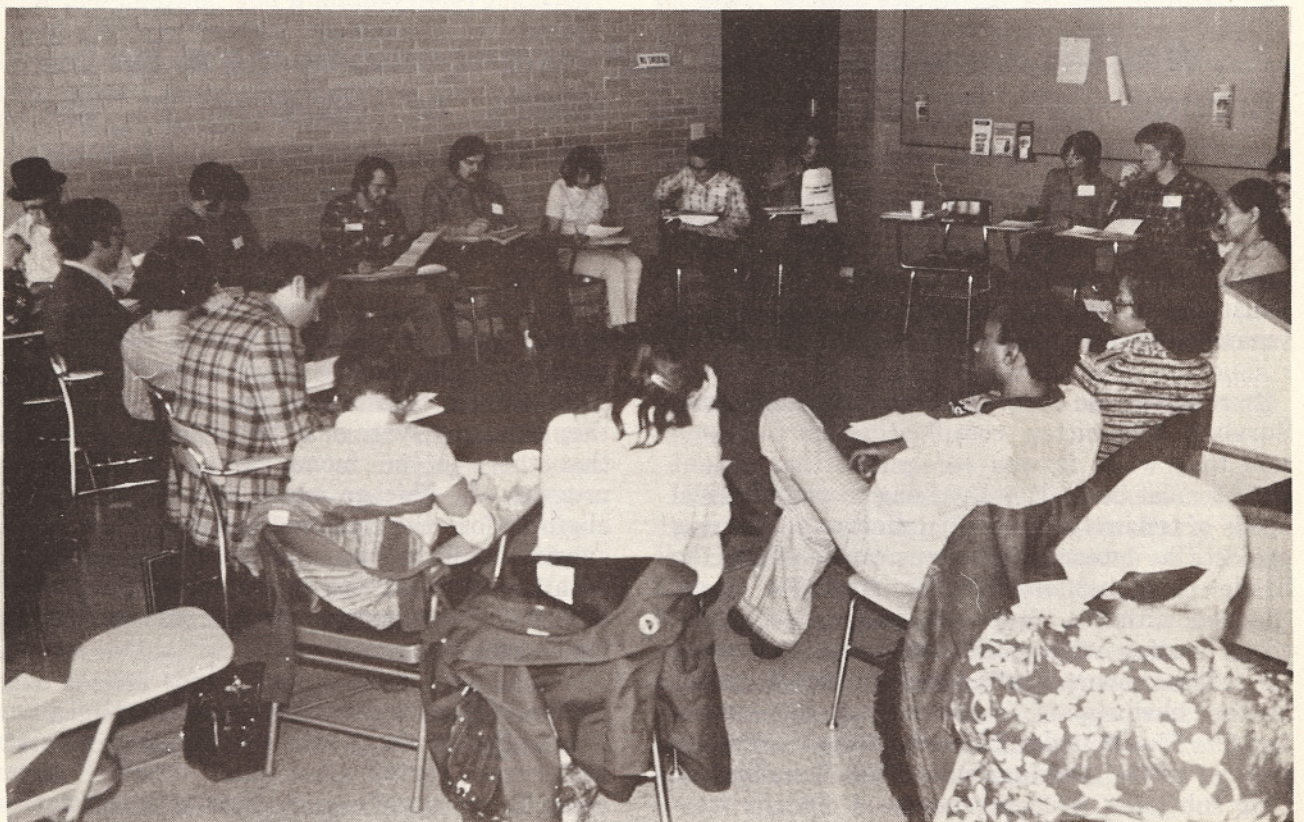
“section 8” leasing program. While this program sounds good on paper, providing that eligible tenants would receive a subsidy and pay only 25% of their monthly income for rent whether they lived in private or public housing, the fact is that there is no money being put into the program. In Chicago where 905,000 people are eligible for the leasing program, only 571 subsidies will be funded. The conclusion is that both the city and the federal government have determined to eliminate any kind of assistance to low-income tenants.

The conference developed the outlines of a new and, judging from the seriousness of the conference participants, vital tenants' movement. Tenants will begin to build tenant unions in





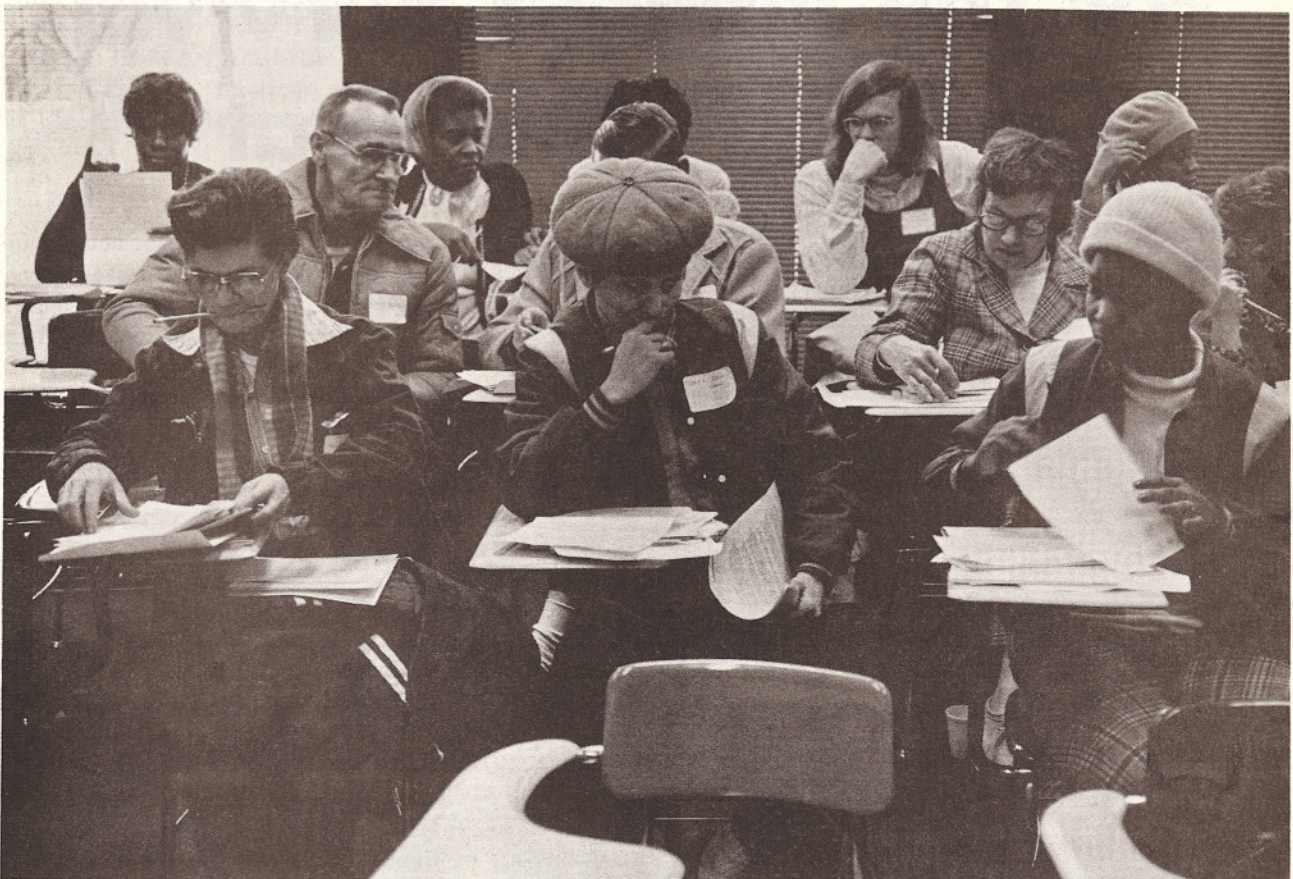
It was a working conference, attended by serious-minded tenants, instead of the usual agency and professional conference goers. The workshops and general session concentrated on down to earth problems like fighting rent increases and organizing tenant unions.





**"We want everything because it belongs to us. We want the control of this entire country. So, we'll start with the housing and the food and so forth and so on, but we'd like to move along into the land, and finally, ultimately control the economy and all the national industries."**

**Elaine Brown**



each of their neighborhoods through the winter and spring. Training sessions for tenant organizers are being conducted, and a central resource and information service is being developed. At the conference a draft of a 10 point tenants' survival program was proposed (see page 24), and in July a finalized platform will be developed on the basis of discussions with tenant unions throughout the city. Then in August a city-wide convention will be held to launch an action campaign.

The crisis in housing, according to those who

attended the conference, is of the most serious proportions, and could lead to serious racial conflict as Black and poor people are driven to seek housing in outlying neighborhoods already preparing to fight them under the guise of the police-sponsored "war against crime." The most significant conclusion of the conference was that no individual can effectively confront this crisis. Only a strong unified movement, built at the grass roots level in the neighborhoods, can turn the tide. The conference, and the plan of action developed, are certainly a first step in this difficult but essential movement. □



# CONFERENCE RESOLUTION



## 10 Point Program & Platform For The Tenant's Survival Coalition—First Draft

### **1. WE WANT A FULL RENT SUBSIDY FOR ALL TENANTS ELIGIBLE UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE 1974 HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT.**

We believe the government has an obligation to provide decent housing for everyone and that it has made the promise to do so in the 1974 Housing & Community Development Act. Section 8 of this Act provides that rent subsidies be given to millions of low and moderate-income tenants so that they would not pay more than 25% (1/4) of their income for rent. In Chicago, the city admits that 905,000 tenants are eligible but funds are allocated for only 571 tenants. We believe subsidies should be provided for all those eligible and that funds can be taken from the massive and unnecessary national defense budget.

### **2. WE WANT A MORATORIUM ON THE CITY OF CHICAGO'S SALE OF PUBLIC HOUSING OR OTHER TACTICS OF VACATING PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS WITHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EQUAL NUMBER OF UNITS OF QUALITY, NEW PUBLIC HOUSING.**

We believe the city has an obligation to maintain the current public housing in good condition until they provide quality public housing for tenants to relocate in. This is not the current policy of the city which has already sold some sections of public housing to private developers and has plans to sell more.

### **3. WE WANT A MORATORIUM ON CITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS USING FEDERAL MONIES UNTIL A 6% VACANCY RATE IN LOW AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING IS ACHIEVED.**

We believe that plans like the Chicago 21 Plan are

eliminating thousands of units of low-income housing and using federal monies to do it. But it has been the policy of the federal government in the past to withhold federal money to local projects which displaced tenants where there has been less than a 6% vacancy rate until replacement housing was built. There is currently only a 3% vacancy rate in the city of Chicago.

### **4. WE WANT A MINIMUM OF 30,000 UNITS OF SENIOR HOUSING BUILT IMMEDIATELY.**

We believe that the thousands of senior citizens now on CHA waiting lists should receive first priority and be given the right to live in decent, quality housing, with full services that they have earned through their lives.

### **5. WE WANT A MORATORIUM ON INCREASES IN COSTS TO TENANTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING WITHOUT A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN PUBLIC AID AND SOCIAL SECURITY.**

We believe that because many of the tenants in public housing are on fixed incomes, the increase in costs to tenants provided for in the new lease are inhuman and resulting in slow murder.

### **6. WE WANT TENANT'S CONTROL OF LEASING, MANAGEMENT, MODERNIZATION, EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY PROCEDURES IN PUBLIC HOUSING.**

We believe that CHA's control of these functions is leading to divisions among tenants, corruption, inefficiency, and often follows a policy of driving tenants from public housing.

### **7. WE WANT A SYSTEM OF RENT CONTROL TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN HOUSING FOR LOW**



**AND MODERATE-INCOME TENANTS TO BE MEASURED BY MAINTAINING A 6% VACANCY RATE.**

We believe that landlords are providing a public service, just as utility and transportation companies do, and that they should be regulated by the city to achieve and maintain the stated government goal of a decent home for every family.

**8. WE WANT TENANT RECEIVERSHIP OF BUILDINGS FOR CODE-DELINQUENT LANDLORDS.**

We believe that landlords who do not maintain their buildings up to building codes should have their buildings taken away from them and placed in the receivership of the tenants who would take over the management of the building, paying costs out of their rents.

**9. WE WANT ANY NEW PUBLIC HOUSING THAT IS BUILT TO BE FREE OF RESTRICTIONS THAT EXCLUDE LARGE FAMILIES.**

Many of the new "scattered site" housing units that have been built restrict the number of tenants so that

families with more than 2 children are excluded. This is unjust and does not fit the housing needs of the tenants of Chicago.

**10. WE WANT PLANNED DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY TO PRESERVE THE MAJORITY LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS OF EXISTING NEIGHBORHOODS.**

We believe that the city should enforce the planned development ordinance of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance which says that a planned development of more than 2 acres must be in line with government policies and the desires of the people in the community. The city should stop developers who wipe out low and moderate-income housing for poor and minority tenants with plans to replace these buildings with upper and middle-income developments.

We recognize that there is a problem in the city with a declining tax base and increasing need for services. We believe this problem should be solved by bringing more jobs back into the city, not by driving out the unemployed to be unemployed somewhere else.





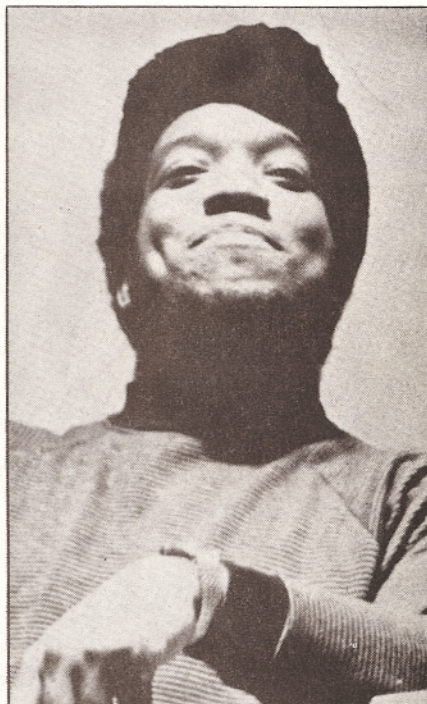
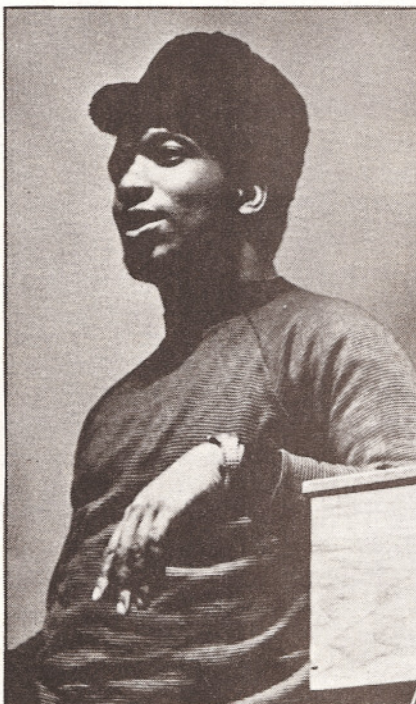
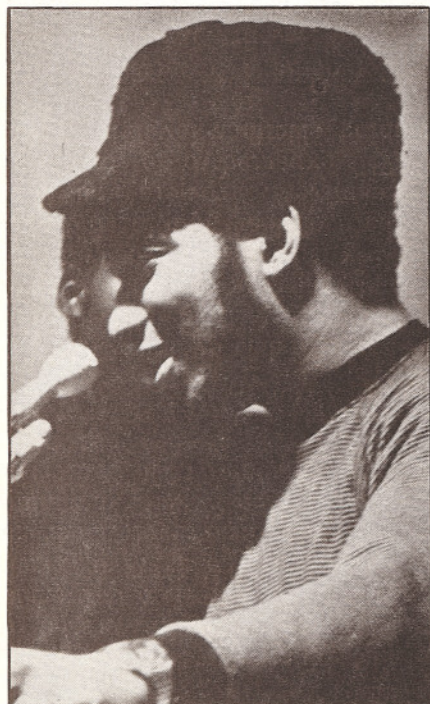
# Jury Selected In Hampton Suit

## New Ruling May Unlock Secrets Of December 4th Raid

For over two weeks in the month of January, 1976, a long-winded judicial process ground out six people who will be involved in a unique experience for the next three to nine months. The six jurors chosen to sit in the civil suit brought by the mothers of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark and the survivors of the December 4th, 1969, raid, in which Hampton and Clark were killed, must come to conclusions on matters far broader than those few minutes of flying police bullets at 4 a.m. in the morning. At stake in this trial is the question: did high level, policy-making, government officials determine to assassinate a rising young Black community leader who by his ideas and example of community service was rousing thousands of poor and oppressed people to organize to change basic inequalities in this system of government?

The jury selection process itself was surrounded with controversy. The plaintiffs (Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Clark, and the survivors) and their attorneys charged racial prejudice in the selection of the pool of people from which the six jurors and four alternates were to be chosen. The presence of only 15 Black people out of 150 potential jurors was computed by plaintiff lawyers to be a one in three hundred possibility. They demanded that the defendants, who are represented by government officials, show that the process of picking these potential jurors was free from racial prejudice. The plaintiffs' motion was denied by Judge Samuel Perry, and the jury selection was begun.

Unlike most jury selections where the attorneys are allowed to directly question the





potential jurors to see which ones they will "challenge," in this case Judge Perry asked questions which he chose from lists of questions submitted by both sides. One typical question was "If you were prejudiced against the plaintiffs in this case, could you do your civic duty and put aside that prejudice during this trial and give a verdict based only on the evidence heard here in court?" Most of the predominantly white, suburban men and women on the jury pool answered "Yes, they could."

### **"ONE BLACK JUROR"**

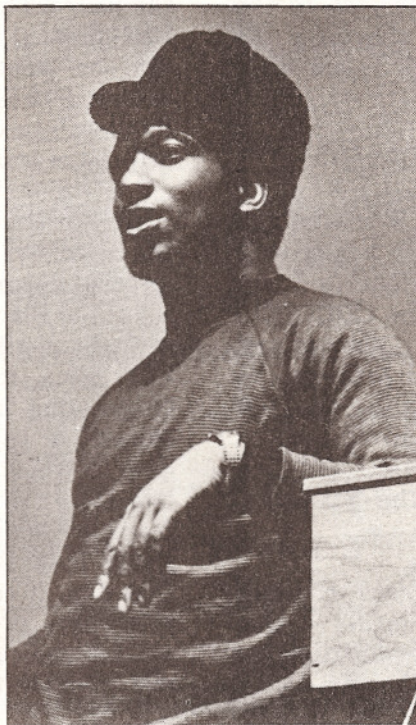
When the judge finished asking his questions, some jurors were disqualified "for cause"; that is, they admitted to prejudice. Then each side had the opportunity to challenge 9 people of their choice from the jury list. The government defense team challenged every Black person, and almost every person under 50, until the first 5 jurors had been picked (four white women and one white man), most of whom do not even live in Chicago. The sixth juror chosen was a Black woman, and the government defense team went out of the courtroom to argue for nearly 45 minutes before they decided not to challenge her. The Judge had explicitly stated that "she was the fairest juror we have seen yet," obviously aware that an all-white jury might be grounds for appeal of the case. The sixth juror is 61 years of age. Her son is a Los Angeles County Sheriff, her son's wife works for the Los Angeles Police Department, and her daughter is married to the private chauffeur for the president of Bell and

Howell Corporation. Still the defense team had difficulty allowing one Black person on a jury that must vote unanimously for the plaintiffs if they are to receive damages. Finally, they gave in.

The jurors were introduced to the defendants: former State's Attorney Hanrahan, former Assistant State's Attorney Jalovec, FBI agents Johnson (now head of the Chicago Police Board), Piper and Mitchell, and the special police who actually carried out the raid, among them the man who pulled the trigger on the gun that sent bullets into the head and body of Fred Hampton as he lay asleep, and possibly drugged, in his bed. Then they were introduced to Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Clark and the survivors of the raid, three of whom had been wounded in the hail of gunfire. For the next half a year or more they will see these men and women in court, see them riding elevators in the federal building and see them eating lunch in the federal cafeteria. The Judge then swore in the jurors and gave them their initial instructions.

### **WHAT THE JURY WILL HEAR**

Among the Judge's instructions was the statement that from time to time the jury would be dismissed while the lawyers argue in front of the Judge as to what evidence is relevant to the case; that is, what evidence the jury would be allowed to hear. After giving these instructions to the jury, Judge Perry dismissed them and began to hear several days of motions about





exactly what evidence would be allowed to be presented to the jury.

The government defense moved that the plaintiffs not be allowed to mention to the jury that the lawyers for the FBI agents, the former State's Attorney officials and the special police were being paid by their respective federal, county and city governments. The plaintiffs argued that the jury had a right to know the government was spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to protect these men, and that this tended to further prove one of the plaintiffs' points: that the government had gone to great lengths to cover up the facts of the case. In the face of the plaintiffs' legal arguments, the government's motion was denied. The jury will know who is paying the lawyers.

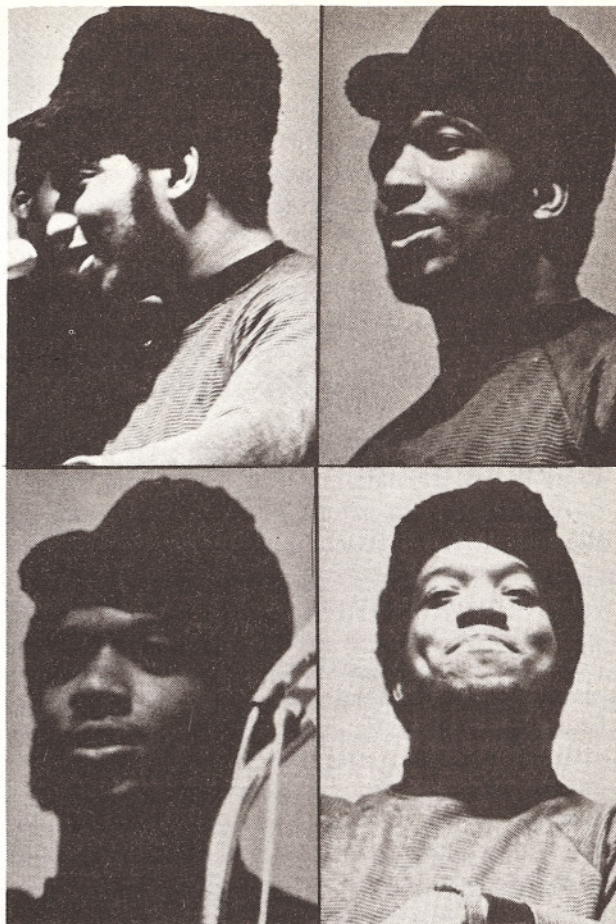
The government defense moved that the plaintiffs could not tell the jury that Mayor Daley's special intelligence expert, Jack Clark, had taken the fifth amendment in his pre-trial deposition. The judge ruled in favor of this motion.

The government defense moved that the plaintiffs could not tell the jury that Sergeant Groth, the officer leading the raid, had refused to tell who his informant had been on whose word he got the search warrant allegedly used to carry out the raid. The plaintiffs argued that the jury had a right to know that perhaps there was no informant and that the search warrant was a fraud, since Groth had told the Judge under oath that he would not reveal his informant to the Judge privately in the back room, even if the Judge gave him a direct order. The Judge ruled against the plaintiffs.

### FBI FILES TO BE REVEALED

Going into the opening days of the trial the plaintiffs had asked the court to issue a subpoena giving them FBI files on the Black Panther Party in 1969 and especially the files on the COINTELPRO, the infamous FBI program to disrupt and neutralize Black organizations and prevent the "rise of a Black messiah." Earlier in the pre-trial hearings last year, Judge Perry had refused to have these documents turned over, and the defense moved again to block the plaintiffs' subpoenas.

James Montgomery, eminent Black Chicago attorney now representing the plaintiffs in this suit, argued with brilliance and determination for over two and a half hours through the day, citing well-researched legal precedents. The govern-



ment attorneys argued back fiercely, and the FBI agents squirmed in their seats.

After a long recess, Judge Perry, caught in Montgomery's legal arguments, admitted that the lawyers had a right to see the long withheld FBI internal files. Perry made clear his opinion that he would not admit these documents as evidence because, as he said, "it would open up Pandora's box." But he could not legally keep the attorneys from seeing the documents.

As the trial begins with opening statements, the attorneys will have had a chance to see FBI internal documents concerning the Illinois chapter of the Black Panther Party, documents which must be similar to the ones which revealed the FBI plots to discredit Martin Luther King (suggesting in one FBI letter that he commit suicide) or the infamous "San Diego" memorandum in which FBI agents in the COINTELPRO operation claimed credit for starting riots in the Black community and stopping a Black Panther Party Free Breakfast for Children Program in that city. It remains to be seen, however, if the attorneys, presently under strict court order not to speak about these documents to anyone, will be able to tell the jury about what they find. □



# THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

copyright © 1975 by Huey P. Newton

25¢



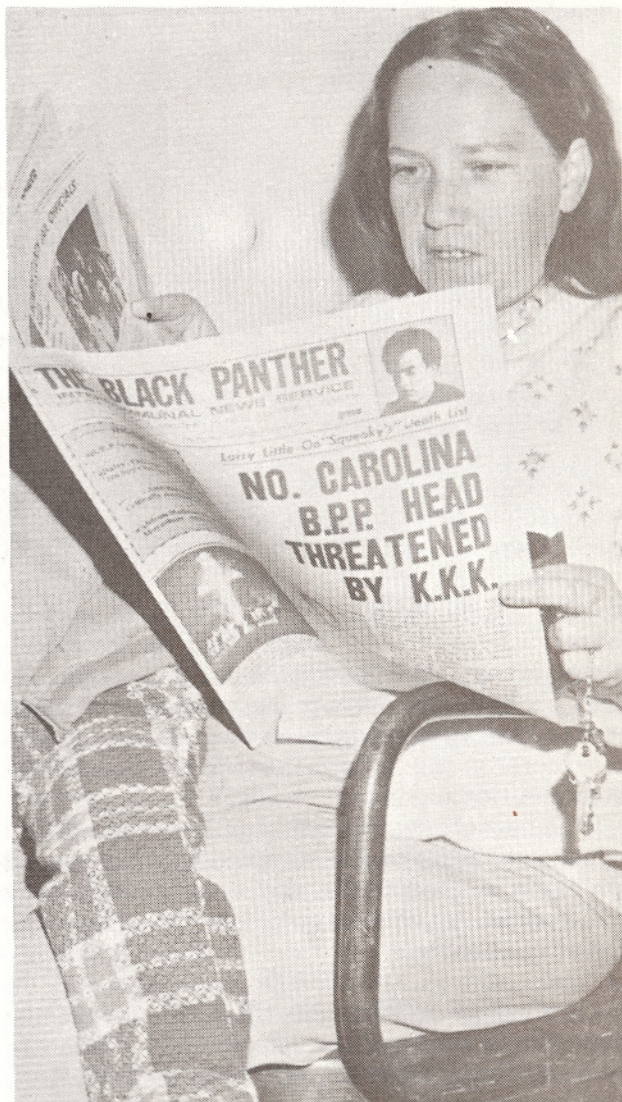
The Intercommunal Survival Committee, publishers of **KEEP STRONG**, have been selling **THE BLACK PANTHER**, primarily to white people, for over 5 years now. Thousands are sold on the street, thousands more are delivered regularly to home subscribers. Articles from **THE BLACK PANTHER** are also frequently reprinted in **KEEP STRONG**. The many regular readers among poor and progressive whites is testimony to the relevance of this fine weekly paper to all oppressed people.

Of all the many contradictions and confusions that divide poor and oppressed people, racism is probably the most vicious and most destructive to unity and power. So much of the society we live in is shaped by the way it oppresses Black and Third World people, that to understand our own situation as whites, it is necessary also to understand the situation of Black people.

The Intercommunal Survival Committee also believes that the concrete example of the Black Panther Party, the methods of successful struggle, the implementation of many survival programs serving the community, are models from which we can learn in defending ourselves, our families and our own communities from those who would use and abuse us for their own profit.

We strongly encourage you to subscribe to **THE BLACK PANTHER INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE**. Education is the first step to liberation.

**ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE**



Enter My Subscription For:

Domestic

Foreign

|                           |                                   |                                  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3 MONTHS (13 issues)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> \$3.25   | <input type="checkbox"/> \$9.00  |
| 6 MONTHS (26 issues)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5.75   | <input type="checkbox"/> \$12.00 |
| 1 YEAR (52 issues).....   | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10.00  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$15.00 |
| LIFE SUBSCRIPTION.....    | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100.00 |                                  |

(Please Print)

NEW SUBSCRIPTION ☐

RENEWAL ☐

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE/ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail check or money order to:

**Black Panther Party**

**Central Distribution**

**8501 E. 14th Street**

**Oakland, California 94621**

(Make checks payable to Central Distribution)



# David DuBois: Strategy For Hard Times

*On November 28, 1975, David DuBois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of the Black Panther Intercommunal News Service, appeared on a panel with other national board members planning a "Hard Times" Conference recently held in Chicago on January 30, 31 and February 1, 1976. Following is the informative and incisive speech delivered by brother DuBois on that occasion.*

Comrades, brothers and sisters, friends. The hard times that the majority of the American people are faced with today have produced in vast numbers of the people the will and the determination to fight back. Those of us who have gathered in this auditorium tonight are a reflection of that will and that determination. We feel it's our task, it's our responsibility to help create the means and the ways all those millions out there, in the factories, in the ghettos, in the communities and in the schools, can channel their will and determination into organized, united and constructive action for a massive turn around toward the good times, the wealth, technology and genius that this nation is capable of realizing for all its people.

Of all those millions out there, victims of the hard times, who are the hardest hit? Who are those suffering the most? Without a doubt, first, the unemployed; second, Blacks and other Americans of color; third, women; and fourth, teenagers. Black Americans and other Americans of color are clearly the group most severely affected by the current hard times. Black unemployment is at least double the national percentage. In many areas of the country, Black unemployment is well past crisis level, requiring massive federal emergency assistance that is not forthcoming, while the vast majority of those Blacks employed are found in the lowest paying jobs with the worst conditions, either excluded from the union membership or ignored by union representation.

Black women face both racist and sexist discrimination, not only in employment, but in every area of service and assistance the present hard times compel them to use. The plight of all the working women in general is the most dehumanizing, degrading and insulting. And Black teenagers, forced into the labor market because of the racist and sexist struggle facing their parents, and forced out of school because of the meaningless, irrelevant education shoved upon them, with no future they can see other than as cannon fodder in imperialist wars of plunder against other peoples of color.

It's these Americans who are most ready and most willing and most determined to fight back. They constitute a great potential of popular resistance to the power structure. They constitute a powerful force that could rally working and oppressed people in this country to fight for a decisive turn around. The power structure is not ignorant of this potential among unemployed, Blacks and Browns, women and the young. That's why they turn their big guns against these groups.

Every effort at organizing the unemployed in this country today is a prime target of the power structure's infiltrators, agents, provocateurs and disrupters. In this way the power structure is assured that none of these efforts get off the ground; that they will not represent any kind of a threat; that they drain off the energies of honest forces ignorant of the games being played, heightening the frustrations and contributing to the defeatism that is rampant among the unemployed.

In reaction to growing Black resistance, the power structure has launched a new racism — a new racist offensive aimed at reviving and spreading an active anti-Black movement across this country. The minimal gains won by the great civil rights movement of the 60's are rapidly, one



after an other, being retracted. And if neo-racism is being propagated to justify these retractions, a fundamental action legislation is being ignored and revoked in the courts to justify "last hired — first fired" practice.

From President Ford to organized police, opposition to the law of the land on school desegregation is being encouraged. Alleged intellectuals preach the inferiority of Blacks on college campuses across this country, while university administrations cut out financial aid programs for needy students and eliminate or consolidate under white control all Black and ethnic studies programs on the campuses.

The Black-hating, Jew-baiting Ku Klux Klan publicly opens a nation-wide membership drive buying time for racist radio ads across the country. And the prestigious New York Times gives major publicity to this development with a tongue-in-cheek news article as if it's a joke.

From Boston to San Francisco uniformed Nazis flaunt swastikas before school boards. The very significant women's liberation movement is hardly allowed to get off the ground before major leaders are accusing others of being CIA agents. Splits are provoked before organization really exists. And potentially significant campaign efforts such as the "Alice Doesn't Action" is programmed and executed for failure rather than success.

Our high school teenagers are expected to take education seriously with crowded classrooms, in dilapidated and ill-equipped school buildings, frustrated and frightened teachers under attack by school administrations denied sufficient funds, the free flow of dope in all schools and uniformed and armed police, while sports and cultural programs are being eliminated, and those few teachers, who try and who care, one by one are fired or driven away.

Our teenagers know they don't leave to go to school to prepare to die on the battlefields of imperialist wars. They want preparation for living not for dying.

War has always been the last-ditch resort of capitalism to temporarily solve its economic problems at home. In today's world monopoly capitalism is under severe attack on a world scale. It is fighting for its survival. It has no alternative left but war to patch up its holes and carry out its imperialist plans.

The rising tide of neo-racism in this country



**"Every effort at organizing the unemployed in this country today is a prime target of the power structure's infiltrators, agents, provocateurs and disrupters."**

has as its objective, preparing the majority population of this country for war against the African people in the alleged name of fighting communism in Africa.

The current establishment media treatment of events in Angola and southern Africa as well as at the United Nations are clear indications of this fact. Africa is rich beyond belief in natural resources. Africa is rich in human resources. Africa is essentially defenseless against modern warfare. Africa is divided and thus vulnerable to imperialist influences. And the white racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia stand as powerful bulwarks against the emerging socialist trend of the African states toward a United States of Africa.

But there is a strong though unorganized sentiment among Black Americans in support of the African peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial, white, racist rule. This is why the new racism. The power structure guesses, and correctly, that it cannot depend upon Black Americans to wage its wars against the African people, so it must consolidate the white majority behind its schemes. Blacks are expendable. Modern technology has made us expendable. Black Americans are clawed in the fields of the





**"Those hundreds of millions of dollars now earmarked for building instruments of death and destruction must be used to create jobs . . ."**

plans of U.S. monopoly capitalism. Thus, the new racism. To provoke and instigate us into irrational, hysterical, unorganized and reckless resistance justifying fascist repression, detention camps and electronic ovens, while white America stands by and watches or pretends it isn't happening. This is what the masses of the German people did as the Nazis marched to power behind the repression and slaughter of Jews.

The feverish efforts of the power structure to undermine and destroy the women's liberation movement will receive a major boost from the emergence of the "machismo" of war. "War is a man's occupation" will be the cry. "The military is a man's game." How many women are there in the policy-making rooms of the Pentagon? Women organized either among themselves or with men demanding their share of return for holding up half the sky are a threat to the power structure's military ambitions.

And most seriously it is our youth who fight the wars. They are the cannon fodder. Already the 45% teenage unemployment among Black youth is driving them into the military in droves.

They have no place to go. Nothing is being provided for them that they can respect. Education for living is being denied our youth in order to create regimented, unthinking, robotlike citizens. Citizens who will not protest, who obey, who accept, who don't know how to analyze, interpret and form judgments.

Only by building a powerful people's movement can fascism and war be prevented in this country. Initially relying on the unemployed, Black and Brown Americans, women and our youth, we must force the federal government to use a major portion of the \$90 billion military budget it has just approved for a public services jobs program with affirmative action guaranteed for Blacks, other minorities and women — to provide the American people with all those services now being cut back and eliminated. Those hundreds of millions of dollars now earmarked for building instruments of death and destruction must be used to create jobs that improve working conditions in factories across this country; to create jobs for the wholesale redevelopment of the ghetto; to create jobs for the building of new schools and remodeling of dilapidated schools across this country; to create jobs that vastly extend health services for the American people; to create training in all fields in cultural and health and sports activity for our youth; to create day care centers, nurseries and child care clinics throughout this country; to create meaningful activities for our senior citizens and all the services they need to live out their lives in comfort and dignity.

For Black and Brown Americans, for working women, for our youth, depression is upon us. The demand for a massive federally financed public works program with affirmative action guarantees would immediately win the support and active participation of wide sections of the American people. Such a campaign would spark companion actions in industry, in towns, in cities, among the farmers, on college campuses, in high schools and junior high schools throughout this land. A well co-ordinated national campaign for a massive public works program could lay the basis for the emergence of a people's movement in this country that could turn the tide from war and fascism to peace and democracy. It could lay the basis for the emergence of people's power in this country with equity and justice for everyone. Without the emergence of people's power in America this country is doomed to suffer the infamy of fascism and war and the wrath of the peoples of the world that will follow.

**ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!**



# **NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

## ***News Highlights From Around The Nation***

### **BISHOPS URGE NATIONAL COMMIT- MENT TO FULL EMPLOYMENT**

Full employment is a goal that the nation should adopt immediately, many believe. The leadership of the Roman Catholic Church in America was urged recently to support a national commitment to full employment, including job guarantees to all who want to work. "Our nation must provide jobs for those who can and should work and a decent income for those who cannot," said a statement submitted for approval to the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. Calling for jobs guarantees "through appropriate mechanisms," they said: "We should support sound and creative programs of public service employment to relieve joblessness and to meet the vital social needs of our people." □

### **BIAS REMAINS IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS**

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission, under fire from Civil Rights groups for its alleged dilatory tactics in carrying out its mandate, recently passed the buck to the president. Admitting that race and sex discrimination still abound in federally-aided programs, Commissioner Manuel Ruiz told a news conference that neither the attorney general nor federal agency heads have been willing to enforce Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibiting racial discrimination. □

### **HATCHER RIPS LARGE RETAIL STORE FLIGHT FROM INNER CITIES**

In a recent statement Mayor Richard Hatcher



**Sears Roebuck and Company stores have made billions of dollars from the Black and oppressed community in the inner cities. Now they're moving out.**

of Gary, Indiana offered his support to community groups demanding that large retail stores end their flight from the inner cities. Hatcher noted that while Blacks and Latinos have been purchasing more from these stores, the companies have maintained discriminatory hiring and promotion policies. The mayor asked these corporations to reverse the trend of recent years by maintaining and reinstituting full service retail outlets in the cities.

Community groups have become particularly concerned with the closing of Sears Roebuck and Company stores in Gary, Englewood, and San Francisco. Sears is also reported to be closing its Detroit store. One-third of Sears' domestic revenue of \$3 billion comes from the American Black community. □

### **\$6 MILLION MISSING IN FOOD STAMPS**

The Agriculture Department, calling fraud a "serious problem" among agencies handling food stamp sales, says \$6,690,727 is "missing," and the department has no idea where it is. A spokesman said, however, the government will recover the money by billing the states for the shortage. □



## CHILDREN LACK MEDICAL CARE

Nearly half of the children of poor families need medical care but most are denied even the free physical exams provided by law, according to a congressional staff report prepared for a House investigations subcommittee.

The report said the states provided the required examinations for only 1.9 out of the 12.8 million needy children in the fiscal year that ended June 30.

Even among those found to need treatment, the report said 39.6 per cent or 340,000 children were not treated. Of 1.9 million children examined in fiscal 1975, 45.1 per cent needed medical treatment of some kind.

From this finding, it estimated that about 5.8 million of the eligible 12.8 million children need medical aid. It is estimated that 12 per cent (1.5 million) of the 5.8 million have vision problems, 5.1 per cent (650,000) have hearing problems and four per cent (510,000) have iron-deficiency anemia. □



## COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION IS TRAP FOR JUVENILES

In a reactionary response to the situation young people face today, a 30 member national commission has recommended that the procedure for dispensing justice to juveniles be switched from the present informal family approach to the adversary procedure used in adult courts.

Although juveniles would be granted the same "safeguards and rights" as adults, the recommendations present a trap for Black and poor oppressed youth. It exposes them to the dehumanizing pressures and practices of "plea bargaining" (pleading guilty to a charge with lesser penalties) and turning "state's evidence" on others to protect themselves. In addition, youth will have to face a jury of their "peers" who will turn out to be mostly white middle-age individuals. At present the commission has not revealed methods of arrest, bail or whether a "convicted" juvenile will carry his conviction on his record when he becomes an adult. □

## MIRANDA SAFEGUARDS THREATENED BY SUPREME COURT DECISION

Two January decisions by the United States Supreme Court signal a serious blow to civil liberties in the country. In a 6 to 2 decision, the court ruled that in some cases the police may continue questioning suspects after they have exercised their right to remain silent. In what appears to be the first of many rulings designed to nullify (void) the Miranda decision, the high court warned against too literal an interpretation of Miranda, a Supreme Court decision that protects the right of arrested persons to remain silent. Many say they are protected against the police practice of beating confessions out of suspects. The new decision allows the police unlimited questioning.

In a later decision the Supreme Court ruled 5 to 3 that victims of police brutality may not sue high-ranking officials unless they can prove the officials were directly responsible for the misconduct, implying that superiors in the police department are not responsible for the actions of their subordinates. A Chicago suit affected by this decision was brought by several individuals, the Concerned Citizens for Police Reform and the Chicago Urban League. This suit sought an injunction to prevent police from engaging in unconstitutional misconduct and to discipline those who do. □

## SEMINOLE INDIANS DEMAND TREATY RIGHTS

The Traditional Seminole Indians in Seminole Territory, Oklahoma, have demanded payment of \$217,000 by the Sante Fe Railroad, owed them under obligations of an 1898 treaty, or face being



denied access to the land. Contacted by company officials of the Santa Fe Railroad Company for a meeting to negotiate, the Seminole representatives found national guardsmen and FBI agents instead of the railroad negotiators when they responded. The situation, still very explosive, has not been helped by armed guardsmen present on all trains through the area and national guardsmen and FBI agents stationed outside the Seminole reservation.□

## ARMY DENIES WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE

In response to a Senate bill demanding reparations for over 100 Sioux Indians killed in the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre, the U.S. Army has denied that the massacre actually took place.

South Dakota Senator James Abourezk introduced a bill which would pay \$3,000 for each of those murdered at Wounded Knee that would be divided among the victims' heirs. In a letter to Senator James Eastland, head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Army stated that the Wounded Knee massacre was merely a "heated and spontaneous battle" in which both sides got "carried away."

Vernon Bellecourt, a national coordinator of the American Indian Movement (AIM), called the



Mass Burial of Indians after 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre that the U.S. Army denies took place.

Army's report "false and hypocritical." As reported in *The New York Times*, Vine Deloria, Sr., a Sioux clergyman in Pierre, South Dakota, stated, "One thing is sure, it was a massacre, pure and simple. It's fantastic to try to whitewash it now."

Senator Abourezk called it "outrageous" for the Army to deny that the wanton killing at Wounded Knee took place and to attempt to deny Wounded Knee heirs this token payment, which would amount to about \$600,000.

The Wounded Knee incident has become the symbol of U.S. mistreatment of Native Americans after being re-emphasized by the famous protest held there in 1973 by AIM.□

## UFW SURGE AHEAD IN BATTLE WITH TEAMSTERS

Despite illegal and repressive actions on the part of the Teamsters and growers, crates of grapes, lettuce, asparagus and other California vegetables may soon bear the familiar black eagle of the United Farmworkers of America. The UFW has taken a clear lead in union representation elections among 60,000 California farmworkers, receiving 54% of the votes cast while the Teamsters only received 29% of the vote.

The two unions stayed fairly even through the first few weeks of balloting with the UFW, led by Cesar Chavez, recently surging ahead as years of grass roots organizing and service to the workers overcame the climate of fear and intimidation created by the Teamsters, growers and local officials. The UFW is expected to do equally as well in the remaining elections involving some 10,000 workers.

In related developments a former San Jose deputy sheriff arrested for burglary said he was paid by two California growers to break into offices of the United Farmworkers Union in the mid-1960's to steal union documents. The ex-deputy sheriff, Jerry Ducote, stated that Jack Pandol, a Delano grape grower, and Stephen D'Arrigo, a Salinas lettuce grower, financed the burglaries of the UFW offices after a meeting in April, 1967, arranged by Kenneth Wilhelm, who was then secretary of the county farm bureau.□

## BLACK LEADERS CALL FOR SUIT AGAINST FBI

In a statement released on the anniversary of



the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Congressman Ron Dellums, Southern Christian Leadership Conference President Ralph Abernathy, Georgia legislator Julian Bond and 12 other Black leaders called for support of a court suit against the FBI.

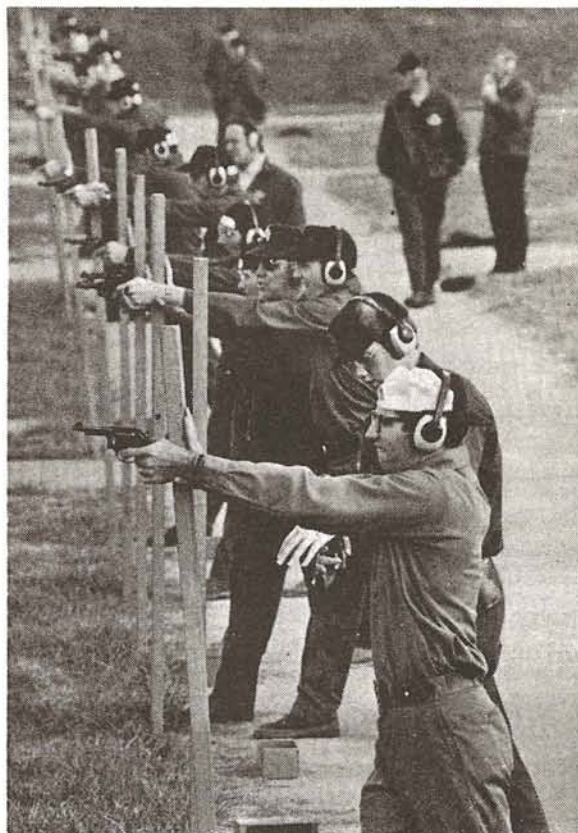
"Disclosures of the COINTELPRO operations and of widespread government use of paid provocateurs and other unconstitutional tactics raise obvious questions about the mysteries surrounding the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X." In the statement released by the Political Rights Defense Fund, a non-partisan civil liberties group supporting a \$27 million damage suit against the FBI, the Black leaders raised the questions "to what extent was the government complicit in the murders?" Recent revelations about FBI disruption of the activities of the late civil rights leaders and other Black organizations including a long list of deadly attacks on Black Panther Party chapters throughout the country have raised among all progressive people grave questions as to illegitimate and abusive practices by government intelligence agencies. □

## 60 ATF AGENTS ASSIGNED TO CHICAGO

About 60 more agents of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau of the Treasury Department will be assigned to Chicago as part of a new program "for concentrated enforcement" of firearms law in a stepped-up federal campaign against violent crime, according to the *Chicago Daily News*. Assistant Treasury Secretary David R. McDonald said that the intent is to stop illegal firearms traffic, although no effort will be made to register guns. Chicago is one of three cities that have been selected for this program. □

## HUNT REVEALS CIA ASSASSINATION SQUAD

A recent interview with E. Howard Hunt the former Central Intelligence Agency officer who was convicted for helping carry out the 1972 Watergate break-in, revealed that he was told in the mid-1950's that the CIA had a small unit set up to arrange for the assassination of suspected double agents and similar low-ranking officials. Hunt described the assassination of an Albanian man who was suspected of being a double agent in West Germany; "...we were aware of his



Federal agents in training. About 60 ATF agents have been assigned to Chicago as part of a new program for "concentrated enforcement."

activities and of course assassination was the obvious answer." The man in charge of the unit was a Colonel Pash who has since disappeared and is presumed to be dead.

In a related story the *Washington Star* reported that the CIA has trained officers from at least three Washington metropolitan police departments to crack safes and conduct burglary and bugging operations. The partially-deleted documents released after a six month review of a request under the Freedom of Information Act also disclosed that a dozen police departments in California, mostly in the San Diego, San Clemente and Los Angeles area also received CIA training and equipment. □

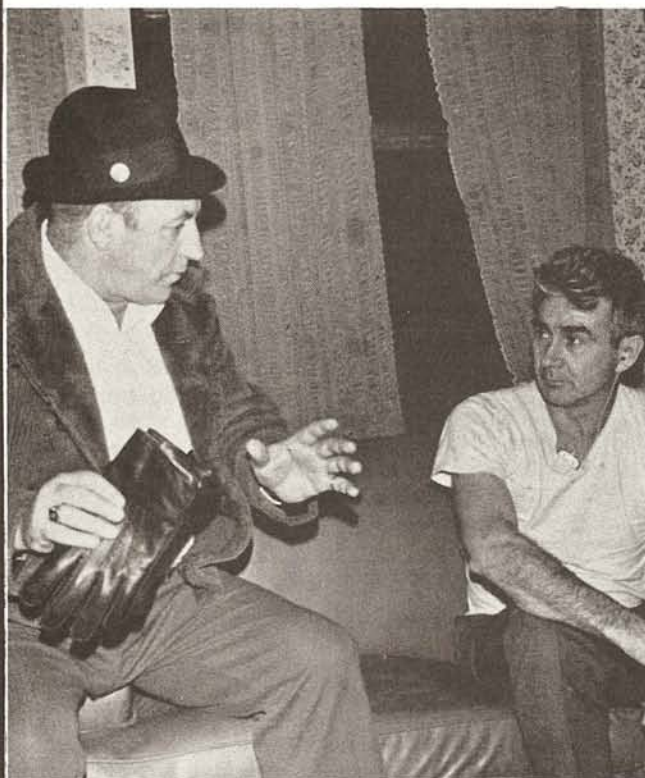
## AMERICAN DOCTORS CIA AGENTS

Highly informed sources report that two American doctors who had been working near the town of Carmona in Angola were agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, reports the *Bilalian News*. Documents left behind, when the MPLA recently gained control of Carmona, include assignment credentials issued by the U.S. Defense Department. □



## CHICAGO AREA BLACK LUNG ASSOCIATION

**We will help miners, widows and children of deceased miners apply and fight for their black lung benefits claims.**



Bransom Blankenship, chairman of the Chicago Area Black Lung Association, interviews a victim of black lung.

In 1969 a federal black lung bill was passed to provide benefits to miners who have black lung as well as families whose husbands and fathers have been killed by the disease. Bureaucracy built into the bill has made it difficult for miners and their families to receive their deserved benefits. According to a 1972 study done by the federal government's General Accounting Office (GAO) 14,000 miners were denied black lung benefits because the x-rays taken were faulty.

The Labor Department administers the program. Since 1973 it has acted on only 22,000 of the 60,000 claims it has received. The coal mining industry has challenged 97% of the cases. One company doctor has been quoted, admitting that "We've fought some claims we shouldn't have from a medical standpoint."

Black lung is a coal miner's industrial disease, but was never recognized by law as being a result of the work done in mines until the late 60's. The coal dust forms lesions in the lung tissue that hinder breathing and the transfer of oxygen to the blood. Heavy work, and sometimes any work at all, becomes impossible. Advanced cases of black lung can lead to death.

Federal health standards have been imposed on the coal mining companies. But a recent government study concluded that coal mine dust-checking procedures are unreliable and of little value in protecting coal miners against black lung disease caused by the dust. The GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, said present methods make it impossible to determine whether coal operators are complying with federal health standards in their mines. □

**Contact Bransom Blankenship or Paul Siegal at 472-1031, 4048 N. Sheridan Rd.**

## Applications For Election Judges Being Taken For March 16th Primary. Make \$50 — \$60.

LEAP (Legal Elections In All Precincts) the non-partisan election watchdog organization is looking for 1,000 honest, non-partisan election judges for the March 16th Primary Election.

Even though LEAP is non-partisan it can only make applications for Republican judges since the Cook County Democratic Party has refused to give applications to the group in spite of repeated requests. This means that if you sign up with Project LEAP to be a judge you cannot vote in the democratic primary.

Every election judge will receive \$35 for the day's work. If the election judge has attended a training session given by the Board of Election and has passed a short quiz,

he/she will receive \$45. In the March 16th primary election, paper ballots will be used. Therefore, to compensate election judges for their long hours of work on that day, an additional \$15 will be paid to the judges.

On March 16th an election judge will receive \$50-\$60.

To be an election judge you have to be registered to vote. The last day to register before the March 16th primary is February 17th.

For applications to be a judge come to the voter registration site at 1056 W. Lawrence Ave., 275-4778, or stop into Project LEAP's offices at 127 N. Dearborn, suite 711, 726-3954.



# INTERCOMMUNAL PERSPECTIVE

## Agostinho Neto: "Angola Is Not A Soviet Satellite"

*In the following interview with the French daily newspaper Le Monde, Dr. Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and head of the country's ruling political party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), disputes Western claims that his country has become a "satellite" of the Soviet Union. Russia is supplying the new republic with arms in a bitter struggle with the imperialist-backed forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).*

*The interview, which was conducted prior to the recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, is reprinted from The New York Times.*

**LE MONDE:** What do you think of your foes' tactics?

**NETO:** When the spokesmen of the UNITA and FNLA puppet groups talk of a government of national union, they do so for two reasons. First, as a tactical move designed to win the sympathies of countries which are perhaps unaware of their links with racist South Africa and expansionist Zaire. Secondly, because they know that strategically, the struggle will be won by the people, hence the MPLA.

As for us, we don't want to negotiate with UNITA and FNLA or with any of the aggressors. Let them allow our country and our people to become organized. There can be no agreement with the representatives of imperialism in our country.

As regards the conference the OAU is planning to hold in Addis Ababa, I think it will be useful for our struggle, for Angola, and for all Africa if it examines the question of foreign aggression in our country. If it concerns itself with other problems, it will collapse.



**DR. AGOSTINHO NETO**, MPLA leader and president of the People's Republic of Angola: "It is when we have become independent and free and beginning to build our state, that the U.S. State Department becomes worried by the fact we have Soviet arms."

**Q:** Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger considers that the presence of the Soviet Union in Angola is upsetting world equilibrium.

**NETO:** Let's get one basic point clear. All throughout the struggle against Portuguese colonialism and all the time we were subject to exploitation, oppression and the worst brutalities, Mr. Kissinger had absolutely nothing to say. Even at that time, the Soviet Union was helping us by sending supplies of arms for our liberation struggle and for this we are very grateful.

It is when we have become independent and free, and beginning to build our state, that the United States State Department becomes worried by the fact that we have Soviet arms. Just because the Soviet Union supplies us with weapons, it doesn't mean that we have become a satellite. We've never been one. We've never asked Moscow for advice on how to set up our state.

All the major decisions in our country are taken by our movement, our government and our people. Once again the State Department is operating as international imperialism's chief agent.

The South Africans want to control Angola. It's something they have been wanting for a long time. They have always maintained that their defense perimeter runs from Angola to Mozambique. They want to take over our country entirely so as to be able to insure their dominance



in all of southern Africa.

One cannot therefore put the world's liberating forces which are engaged in working for the genuine liberation of the people — these forces are represented here by the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, Cuba and progressive African countries — on the same footing as forces which want to control our country and take it over.

**Q:** What do you think of the proposals to "put an end to foreign interference" in Angola?

**NETO:** We are a sovereign state and we seek help from anybody we please to defend our territorial integrity, our economy and the reconstruction of our land. No country has the right to accuse us on that score. When the United States speaks of putting an end to interference, what it wants is nothing more than the expulsion of the socialist forces, precisely those which are helping us to avoid becoming a new American colony.

**Q:** Aren't you afraid that the people in the

area may become casualties of an escalation between great powers as has happened in other parts of the world?

**NETO:** An escalation of the war in Angola is possible. The interest Americans show in Angola could theoretically lead to an extension of the war beyond the frontiers of our country but I don't think that is very probable. The balance of forces in the world is such today that we can rule out the thought of a local conflict touching off a larger war.

It's true our people may suffer even more. But we are ready for that to win our total liberation and independence. Our allies are ready to back us until we reach this goal.

And don't forget there are other instances of the pressure of world opinion forcing the United States to withdraw its forces and leave its proteges in the lurch as did happen in Saigon, for example. We also hope South Africa's troops will withdraw, and with them its puppets, Holden (Roberto), National Front leader, and (Dr. Jonas) Savimbi (leader of the National Union). □

### **The People Of The World Have Suffered A Profound Loss With The Death Of China's Prime Minister Chou En-Lai.**



Huey P. Newton and Chou En-Lai, China, 1971

Joining the struggle in the early 20's, Chou devoted his entire life to the Liberation of oppressed people. Barely escaping the massacre of communists by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927, he went on to help lead his party and army in the legendary long march. Playing a key role in uniting China against Japanese aggression in the 1930's, Chou became Prime Minister in 1949 after Liberation. He was respected across the world for his leadership in the international struggle against imperialism and for the freedom and liberation of oppressed people everywhere. □



## Blues To Bluegrass

*Music that speaks of the struggles of the community is best expressed by people who live and work in the community themselves. Artists subject to the pressures of Nashville, New York or Los Angeles are not always in the best position to reflect the real needs and desires of the community from the point of view of the often hard, cold reality of day to day life. For this reason KEEP STRONG supports efforts like those of brother Hy Thurman to promote community talent through his organization Blues to Bluegrass located at 4520 N. Beacon, (312) 561-8033. In a recent interview by KEEP STRONG, Hy Thurman explains why he started Blues to Bluegrass and how he views its relationship to the oppressed community.*

"Blues to Bluegrass started a year ago this month when I did a benefit for the Dew Drop Inn Migrant Center. I had the idea and started checking around to different musicians to see if they'd be interested in coming into communities to do benefits for community organizations. As it turned out a lot of musicians are into that kind of thing. The first one to help was Tom Bishop who

is pretty well known throughout the city for his music.

"Blues to Bluegrass is an organization trying to do something for community organizations, at the same time trying to expose new talent or existing talent. What it has done is take a group or an individual performer and build an audience for them. Just by doing benefits it can create a large audience. I supply a lot of publicity for groups and individuals who perform at benefits or when they have another gig. I'll go out, advertise for them, and also book them into bars and schools, what have you. The regular commission that you get from booking them, about 10%, would then go back into the Blues to Bluegrass to pay for publicity on them and other groups. So, it's a program that's made up of community organizations, musicians and other interested people like photographers who donate their time.

"I also have a radio show starting next week on the Northeastern radio station, and it's going to be called Biography of a Musician. I'll interview



The Special Consensus Bluegrass Band (above) is one of the bands that Blues to Bluegrass works with.



musicians, play their material and then play the material of the people who have influenced their music.

"One of the things I've been working on, especially with the Old Town School of Folk Music, is that I can get a deal down there for young kids to come in for guitar lessons for 50 cents apiece. I'd like to start something like that in this community, where we'd have somebody teaching guitar and get some instruments donated. Or, get a good discount price, have Blues to Bluegrass buy them, and make them available to people who want to learn something about music.

"I don't really know of any wars that have been fought over music. Music is something everybody can understand no matter what culture you're from. That's one thing that can really bring people together, if you could go into it with that type of attitude. I think it would be very constructive for this community, to share those cultural differences. That's why I call it Blues to Bluegrass, because it can be anything. It can be any kind of music, and it can be any kind of instrument.

"I'd like to get some organization or foundation to donate some money to buy instruments and start jam sessions at some of these bars to get

people exposed. If you can get some kids interested in music, and they have somebody to show them what to do with it, then they're not going to be hanging around on the streets so much. Right now there's about 12 people in the program. None of them are full-time except me. So I really don't have time to get a lot of that stuff organized, but I'd like to offer assistance to community organizations if they want to start that type of thing — music classes or what have you.

"We're going to be doing some festivals in the spring and summer. We want different organizations to get involved, and everyone can express their own cultural background. I want to start fiddling contests and banjo contests and things like that to give exposure to people you normally wouldn't see here in this community and in other communities. I think it's time that organizations and people start promoting their own, instead of having some big promotion company up here making somebody who couldn't give a damn about the people in the community. And I think it can come from something like this. If you take one person or one band and make them well-known, those people can come back and do benefits for community organizations or for people in need. I think it's a very important way of raising funds because it expresses your identity."□

### **KEEP STRONG Pays Tribute To Paul Robeson For His Righteous Efforts To Bring The Struggles Of Black And Oppressed People To The Attention Of The World.**



Paul Robeson, world renowned entertainer and outspoken critic of America's racism, died Friday, January 23 at the age of 77 from a long-standing circulatory ailment. Stunning audiences across the world with his rich bass voice and superb acting ability, Mr. Robeson received numerous acting awards throughout his career.

The son of a slave who ran away from a North Carolina plantation at age 15, Robeson never forgot the injustices Black people face in America. Often lacing his stage performances with biting freedom songs and commentary about the conditions Black people are forced to live under in this country, Robeson became a victim of the McCarthy inquisition during the 1950's.



# Salsa - THE LATIN explosion

## An Interview With Juan Montenegro

*Every group of oppressed people has had to struggle to get their music heard. Today Soul music and Country and Western music can be heard regularly on big-city radio stations everywhere when only a few years ago such music was hard to find and restricted to minor stations. The struggle for the Latino community to get its own modern day music heard is still going on. Juan Montenegro is one of the few broadcasters who has fought to get "Salsa" on the air and has met resistance with every step. Juan's show, Latin Explosion, can be heard on WOJO FM 105 Monday through Friday, 6-7 p.m. Following is Juan's own description of what Salsa is and how it has evolved as a popular form of music especially among young Latinos.*

"So you want to know about Salsa. OK. Culturally, musically speaking, Salsa is what we have today that has developed, let's say, since the beginning of the century from a folkloric music form. It is a folkloric form of music. It has those characteristics. It speaks about those things that folk music talks about — the problems of different classes and different situations; and the happy things, too.

### AFRICAN AND SPANISH ORIGINS

"Originally, it was very African; more than half of Salsa's background can be directly attributed to African roots. That's mixed with Spanish lyrics, the language part of it. So, it's a folkloric idiom; it's African and Spanish in origin. It's from Cuba and the Caribbean area — Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Yucatan — the coastal areas, essentially. Those areas all have a

very similar history in terms of slavery, and they were all based on the plantation economy, like the American South. The slaves were brought in to work on the plantations.

"So, bringing it up to more recent times, Salsa, or this form (it wasn't known as Salsa back then) began to move as people from this area, the Caribbean, started to move into the United States. They brought it with them to the east coast, New York City. That's why New York is the American base for Salsa. In New York we have born the real Salsa; folkloric Afro-Cuban music combined there with the Americanizing influence of this urban culture, and with American jazz. What you have in New York is not quite what you have in the islands.

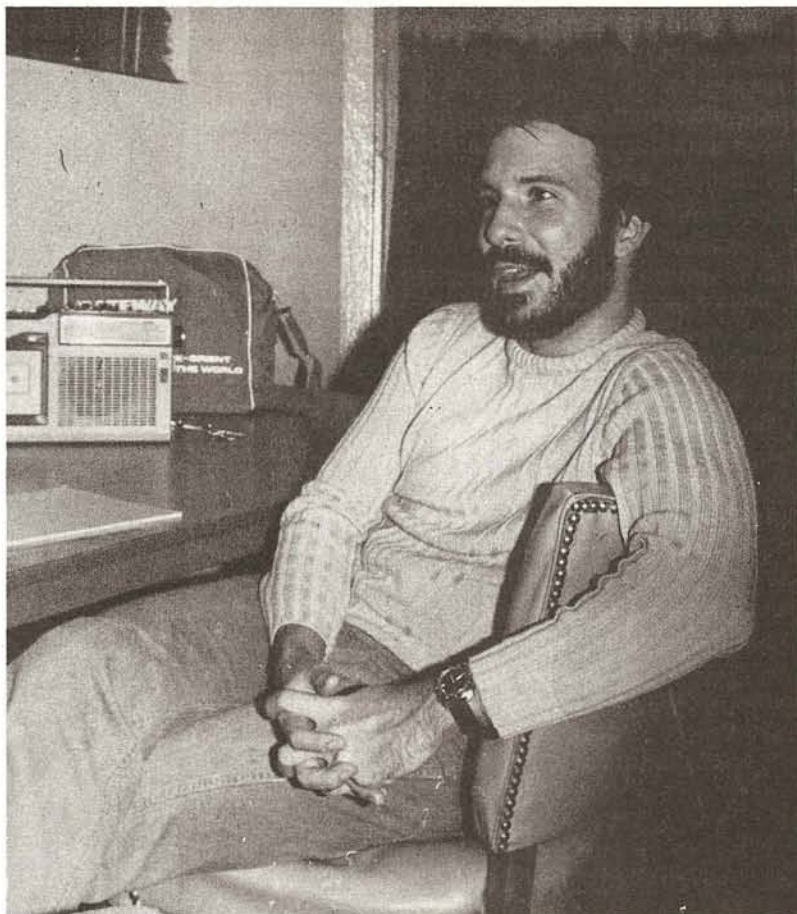
"Salsa would really be a product of America — a combination of what Latinos who came to the United States brought with them, and what it has acquired here over the decades. So, Salsa is not really the older stuff anymore. The older stuff is folkloric music. What we have in New York is the newer stuff with the American influence, and still retaining the Spanish lyrics and the rhythm and the percussion. And that's Salsa. It's been recorded in New York since the '40's, and it has followed Latino populations wherever they have settled in this country.

### LATIN INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN CULTURE

"Salsa has reversed the usual process. Salsa's been a Latin influence on the American culture. And that's a reversal — the opposite of the influence of American forms on Latin countries.



**Juan Montenegro's attempts to get "Salsa" on the air have been met with resistance at every step.**



So really what we have prominently in Latin America is music that is very similar to American music — rock. And we have Mexican rock bands still playing American rock-and-roll from the '50s; same thing in Spain and throughout Latin America. So do you understand what I'm saying? Salsa was the reversal of that in this country because it was a Latin influence in America when the case has been an American influence on Latin countries.

"But even Latinos have been disconnected with it, and have had to be "reborn" to their own music. This new stage seems to have started within the Latin community about ten years ago, and especially among the younger people. The people who are in the business of making Salsa music have spent a lot of bread in promoting the product, a lot of marketing.

## RADIO

"There's very little Salsa played on the radio in Chicago. There is WGCI, and my show on WOJO programming Salsa regularly. But at WGCI it's not even 10% of what they play. There have been some groups in the media (like *KEEP STRONG*) that have developed an appreciation for Salsa over the last couple of years. And it's nice to see

this happen. There's Howard Mandel who works for the *Sun-Times*, and he's Jewish, a music fan and he's also a very heavy Salsa fan...writes reviews in papers and some publications, record reviews, too. Neil Tesser of the *Reader* follows Salsa, gives the bands exposure from time to time on his weekend show on WNIB. So it looks like it's breaking out of being exclusively a Latin thing. But it's just very slow.

"It's looking pretty good for us now that we're back on the air; just got another 1/2 hour for the show this month. So we'll be on 1 hour a day, 6-7 PM. The possibility is good that we'll get more time — maybe two hours, I expect. So we may be able to play more music later this year.

## DISCOTHEQUES

"The disco thing is an urban thing. Salsa is also an urban thing; so discos are helping Salsa a lot, maybe eventually making it very popular, even outside the Latino communities. In New York it's gotten more exposure through the discotheques. And we're hoping that the same thing will happen here. And we've got some things already happening. Who knows, maybe Salsa will be the Music of the Bicentennial, to be heard for the next 100 years." □



LA MUSICA ES CULTURA

**PAN AMERICAN RECORDS, INC.**

**DISTRIBUTORS OF LATIN-AMERICAN RECORDINGS**  
**SINCE 1944**

**3751 WEST 26TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60623  
312/521-1100**





Juan Montenegro's  
LATIN EXPLOSION  
can now be heard on  
WOJO FM 105

**Salsa Grows  
1 Full Hour**

**6-7 p.m.  
Mon. thru Fri.**

**LO MIO ES SALSA VP RECORDS**

Come to the Island in Chicago

**Specializing in Salsa**

**VP RECORDS**  
1588 N. Milwaukee Ave.  
384-1495



**DESIGN**

**COTIQUE**



**LA VOZ HISPANA**  
**2116 W. DIVISION ST.**  
**CHICAGO 60622**  
**(312) 252-5135**

**Wholesalers & Retailers for la Salsa**



**KEEP STRONG** urges you to support  
these businesses & organizations

# community printing + design service

— CHEAP PRICES —  
Printing • Typesetting • Layout & Design  
A COMPLETE GRAPHIC SERVICE  
Call 275-4778 Ask for Steve

**cpds**

TRICK BAG/NOW WE LIVE ON CLIFTON

## HAYMARKET FILM & VIDEOTAPE

(a part of Kartemquin Educational Films)

1901 W. WELLINGTON 472-4366

Call, write or stop by for free brochure

VIVA LA CAUSA/WINNIE WRIGHT, AGE 11/...AND MORE

## Celebrate international women's day

March 8, 1976

with the

Chicago Women's Liberation Union  
2748 N. Lincoln

For information on Special Events Call 953-6808

## Southern Cultural Exchange Center

4524 N. Broadway

A community center for Appalachian people to keep in touch with our roots and for other people to learn and share the culture. Drop by sometime.

|                  |                |            |
|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Leather Craft    | Guitar         | Banjo      |
| Rag Dolls        | Whittling      | Art        |
| Wood Carving     | Quilting       | Sq. Dances |
| Creative Writing | "The Uptowner" |            |

All materials furnished - no charge  
For More Information Call 271-2171

Sunnyland Slim, Erwin Helfer, Jimmy Walker, John Brim, S.P. Leary, Becca Sarow, Billy Branch, Jimmy Reed, Bonnie Lee, Homesick James, Jim Brewer, Johnny Long and others.

PLAY THE BLUES

## ELSEWHERE

Cheap Drinks  
Never a cover or minimum

## ELSEWHERE ON LINCOLN

2960 North Lincoln

## alan's shoes

4653 N. Broadway

784-9035

## Neptune Waterbeds

Finest in Waterbeds  
Floor Pillows

1168 N. LaSalle  
Chicago, Il. 60610

Phone: 943-2242



# UPTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD COOP

4524 N. Broadway

*"Neighbors Working Together For  
Good Food At Good Prices"*

Shopping Hours Are:      **Wed. 6-8 pm**  
                                         **Thurs. 2-5 pm**  
                                         **Sat. 11 am**

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 769-4431

## lawrway drugs, inc.

A. W. Green R. Ph.      Dave Lisitza, Mgr.

**4761 North Broadway  
Chicago, Ill. 60640**

**561-6800**

## American Indian Health Service of Chicago

3957 N. Clarendon  
Chicago, Ill. 60613  
(312) 248-2836

**HEALTH INFORMATION & REFERRAL SERVICE**

Medical, Dental, & Eye Appointments made upon  
request.

**Monday to Friday: 9-5 p.m.**

**Loop College School For Continuing Education** is sponsoring a course in the **"Quick Death Tomorrow, Slow Death Today"** or **"The Arms Connection."** Six sessions will be held. Beginning on March 2, classes will meet every Tuesday evening 7 - 9:30 pm at the YWCA, 37 S. Wabash. (Fee - \$5.00. 1 hour course credit.)

## Community Painting & Remodeling Co.

**Rehabilitation of all kinds**



**Work done by Community  
People**

**Very Reasonable Rates**

**Contact Jack at 275-4778**

4533 N. Sheridan Rd.  
Chicago, Ill. 60640

**Business 334-9312  
Home 728-5623**

**Clothing & Appliances**

## BERNAL'S BARBER SHOP

**Concepcion Bernal**

*LaSalle*      **Welfare Accepted  
Medicare Approved**

## Ambulance

**Service, Inc.**

**935-0786**

**2427 N. Clark  
Chicago, Ill. 60614**

## Star Grill      4631 N. Clark St.

**"Have a Good Day - Snack to Meal"**

2 Large Eggs, Bacon or 3 Link Sausage, Potatoes,  
Toast or Biscuits, Butter & Jelly --- \$1.05

**Open Daily 6 AM to 8 PM**



# CLUB MISTY

1653 N. Wells  
664-0778

From New York "LOVE SPIRIT"  
Fri & Sat - 8:00 pm  
DISCO - nightly

# THE HERBANITE

2048 N. HALSTED  
871-1296

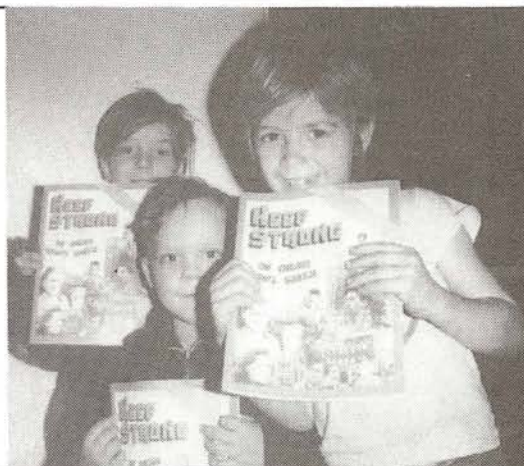
spices TEAS herbs

KEEP STRONG  
BY  
KEEPING HAPPY

Old Wells Record Shop

664 N. State  
943-4068

# SELL KEEP STRONG



...And Bid Him Sing



"... David G. Du Bois' first novel makes a new space on the slim shelf labelled Black expatriate fiction... (his) frighteningly accurate characterization of Ugly Afro-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the special cultural baggage and blinders we carry home. In this case home is Cairo, Egypt... In **And Bid Him Sing**, David Du Bois has given us a picture of another Black culture and understanding.

"Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see **And Bid Him Sing** as a kind of guide to bad manners abroad. And we who are ready to nostalgize the sixties would do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew so quickly and changed our race before we could change our minds."

Francille Rusan Wilson  
The Black Scholar

... AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s.

By **BLACK PANTHER** Intercommunal News Service Editor-in-Chief  
DAVID G. DU BOIS

\$8.95 Ramparts Press

VALUABLE COUPON

**FREE! 3 DONUTS FREE!**

With this coupon & your  
next purchase of any dozen donuts.



Tues., Wed. & Thurs. only  
AT THIS LOCATION ONLY

SOMETHING ALWAYS  
COOKIN'

1743 W. LAWRENCE

Open 24 Hours a day  
7 days a week

Valuable Coupon

If you have any problems or questions  
about public housing call:  
**Chicago Housing Tenants Org.**  
337-0218



# 46th Ward Community Service Center

*"A People's Institution Dedicated To Our Right  
To Live In A Stable Community."*



General Counsel James P. Chapman training a new legal program worker, Richard Turner.

- LEGAL PROGRAM
- RECORD EXPUNGEMENT
- WELFARE DEFENSE
- TENANTS' RIGHTS
- TRANSPORTATION TO PRISONS
- TUTORIAL PROGRAM
- BLACK LUNG COUNSELING
- "VICTIMS OF CRIME" PROGRAM
- SAFETY & RECREATION PROGRAM

Welfare Clinic: Tuesdays  
9 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Legal Clinic: Tuesdays  
4 p.m. - 9 p.m.

4048 N. Sheridan 472-1031  
In Emergencies Call 275-4778



## **Successful City-Wide Tenants Conference Held January 16th and 17th.**

